

LONDON-WEST MIDLANDS ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Volume 5 | Technical Appendices

CFA₁₈ | Stoneleigh, Kenilworth and Burton Green Landscape report (LV-001-018)

Landscape and visual assessment

November 2013 ES 3.5.2.18.9

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Appendix LV-001-018

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Appendix LV-001-018 | Appendix LV-001-018

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The landscape and visual appendix for the Stoneleigh, Kenilworth and Burton Green community forum area (CFA18) comprises:
 - a summary of engagement with technical stakeholders (Part 1);
 - an environmental baseline report (Part 2);
 - assessment matrices (Part 3); and
 - a schedule of non-significant effects (Part 4).
- 1.1.2 Maps referred to throughout the landscape and visual appendix are contained in the Volume 5 landscape and visual map book.

Part 1 – Engagement with technical stakeholders

2 Introduction

1.1.1 This section describes engagement that has been undertaken with technical stakeholders in relation to the landscape and visual assessment for the Stoneleigh, Kenilworth and Burton Green area (CFA18).

Table 1: Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder	Comment	Response	
Natural England (NE)	Initial consultation on proposed viewpoint and photomontage locations for assessment.	Comments where received have been reviewed and taken into account in relation to viewpoint selection.	
September 2012	Response received on 25 September 2012 from Andy Gale, Senior Advisor, highlighting importance of designated landscapes and also high quality but non designated landscapes, including the need to consult and liaise with County and Local Authorities.		
Coventry City Council (CCC)	CCC posted a letter and CD on 24 June 2012 illustrating proposed visual receptor locations.	Comments where received have been reviewed and taken into account in relation to viewpoint selection.	
June 2012	CCC proposed additional viewpoints via email on the 16 August 2012.		
Warwickshire County Council (WCC)	WCC were posted a letter and CD illustrating proposed visual receptor locations.	Comments where received have been reviewed and taken into account in relation to viewpoint selection.	
June 2012	A written response was received on 14 September 2012 from WCC requesting further information to make informed comments on viewpoint consultation.	Additionally a meeting with WCC Landscape Architects was held on 26 July 2013.	
Warwick District Council (WDC)	A letter and CD posted were posted to WDC illustrating proposed visual receptor locations.	Comments where received have been reviewed and taken into account in relation to viewpoint selection.	
June 2012	Telephone conversation with WDC on 14 August 2012, who advised that it may not respond due to local authority stance on support for the Proposed Scheme. WDC advised that it will write to confirm position.		

Part 2 – Environmental baseline report

3 Introduction

- This section describes the baseline for landscape character areas (LCAs) and visual assessment viewpoints located within the study area for this CFA. A summary of the landscape and visual baseline is provided in Volume 2. The LCA maps LV-02-072b to LV-02-077a (Volume 5, CFA18 Map Book), which are based on an aerial photograph, also help to provide an overview of the character of the area, illustrating the pattern of development.
- 3.1.2 This section is organised as follows:
 - information on each LCA identified within the study area, including a description of the area and an analysis of the condition, tranquillity, value and sensitivity of each LCA. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme;
 - information on the nature of the existing views towards the Proposed Scheme from identified representative visual assessment viewpoints, during both winter and summer, and daytime and night time where relevant. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme; and
 - future baseline conditions are also described.

4 Landscape character assessment

- 4.1.1 The LCAs have been determined with reference to a number of published studies, at the national, county and local level. Those of relevance to the study area are described below:
 - Natural England National Character Area 97: Arden¹, which describes the area as farmland and former wood-pasture, gently rolling landform with small fragmented semi natural and ancient woodlands, with numerous transport corridors; and
 - the Warwickshire Landscape Guidelines², which identifies the study within the Arden LCA. This is described as generally enclosed parkland that is rolling landform and characterised by its planned nature and a low lying landscape characterised by river valley wetlands. This landscape is heavily influenced by urban and industrial activities.
- 4.1.2 Descriptions of all the LCAs identified within the study area are provided below. The LCAs are shown on Maps LV-02-072b to LV-02-077 (Volume 5, CFA18 Map Book). A summary description of the LCAs most likely to be affected is included in Volume 2.
- 4.1.3 Where LCAs are located across boundaries between other CFAs (i.e. CFA17 Offchurch to Cubbington and CFA23 Balsall Common and Hampton-in-Arden), the baseline descriptions for these LCAs are reported in each CFA section in their entirety.

¹Natural England, NCA Profile: 97 Arden (NE₃₃₇), http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/default.aspx, accessed: 2012.

Warwickshire County Council and The Countryside Commission (1993), The Warwickshire Landscape Guidelines, Warwickshire County Council, Warwick.

Stoneleigh Parklands LCA

This LCA is characterised by gently undulating landform enclosed by woodland edges, parkland and belts of trees. Land use is predominantly agricultural with generally large field patterns. Urban fringe uses are present with Stoneleigh Business Park and recreational uses, as at Kenilworth Golf Course. The LCA is crossed by a number of transport routes, principally the A46 Kenilworth Bypass and the A429 Kenilworth Road and Coventry to Leamington Spa Line. These latter routes cross a narrow extent of fields between Kenilworth and Coventry at Gibbet Hill. Vegetation consists of woodland blocks, belts of hedgerows and trees and wooded banks along streams. There are a number of ancient woodlands such as Crackley Wood, Broadwells Wood Black Waste Wood and registered parks and gardens. The majority of the LCA is designated green belt. There are numerous watercourses and streams, with the River Avon and River Sowe near Stoneleigh Business Park and the Finham Brook and Canley Brook near Kenilworth. The LCA is crossed by numerous public rights of way (PRoW), of which the Kenilworth Greenway is the most prominent within the landscape, being on embankment or cutting and bordered by mature vegetation.

This LCA is also within CFA₁₇ Offchurch and Cubbington.

Landscape condition

Woodland blocks, hedgerows and landform are well distributed throughout the LCA. While areas of former parkland are now used for intensive agricultural production or recreation, they appear to be relatively well maintained. Therefore, the condition is considered to be fair.

Tranquillity

Due to the fairly intense presence of agricultural activity with intermittent built form, crossed by transport routes were audible noise and lighting are more evident, the tranquillity is considered to be medium.

Landscape value

The green belt designation and network of PRoWs are likely to be valued at a regional scale.

Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition, the medium level of tranquillity and the regional value the sensitivity of the LCA is considered to be medium.

Figure 1: Stoneleigh Parklands LCA Date taken: 17 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length)



Bubbenhall Plateau Farmlands LCA

This LCA comprises an almost flat plateau with a regular geometric field patterns. At its northern extent, the predominantly agricultural landscape gives way to large scale urban fringe development and infrastructure, including Coventry Airport, Middlemarch Business Park. There are a number of active and restored sand and gravel quarries, including Ryton Pools Country Park and Waverly Wood Farm quarry. Settlement pattern is generally nucleated with some isolated farmsteads and nurseries connected by minor roads.

There are a number of large ancient woodlands including Weston Wood, North and South Cubbington Woods, Waverley Wood, Bubbenhall Wood and Wappenbury Wood. The Centenary, Coventry and Shakespeare's Avon Way PRoW are located between Bubbenhall and Cubbington. This southern section of the Bubbenhall Plateau Farmlands LCA, from Baginton to South Cubbington Woods is designated green belt.

The LCA is also within CFA17 Offchurch and Cubbington.

Landscape condition

While urbanisation, mineral workings sites and transport infrastructure have encroached into this historically agricultural landscape, the large scale fields, hedgerows and woodlands appear to be in fair condition.

Tranquillity

There appear to be relatively light traffic levels associated with minor roads however there is the presence of noise from aircraft. The tranquillity of the Bubbenhall Plateau Farmlands LCA is considered to be low.

Landscape value

The southern part of the LCA is designated green belt. There are a number of ancient woodlands, fields with hedgerows and trees and crossed by a number of PRoW, which from site observation appear to be well used. Overall the landscape is likely to be valued by the local community, including residents of Bubbenhall and Baginton and with the green belt designation is considered to be of value at a regional scale.

Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition, medium levels of tranquillity and regional value the sensitivity is considered to be medium.

Figure 2: Bubbenhall Plateau Farmlands LCA Date taken: 7 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length)



Kenilworth Urban LCA

This LCA comprises a predominantly residential area interspersed with small scale open spaces and areas of historic interest. The development pattern is concentrated across gently undulating landform either side of the Finham Brook. The built form includes a range of contrasting styles from the historic areas in the west, such as Kenilworth Castle, (Grade 1 listed) and more recent residential and small scale commercial properties to the east, such as Princess Drive Industrial Estate.

Overall the residential layout is compact with semi detached and detached properties the dominant type. The majority appear to have been built between the 1920s and 1950s replacing larger detached properties and estates. There is a high proportion of vegetation exemplified either through street trees or recreational areas such as Kenilworth Common. The extent of vegetation in conjunction with the compact layout of the built form creates a strong sense of enclosure.

The principal transport routes are the A429 Kenilworth Road. These routes appear busy, similar to the frequency of trains along the Coventry to Leamington Spa Line which is in cutting through the central and eastern sections of the LCA.

Landscape condition

The parks and residences appear to be well maintained therefore the condition is good.

Tranquillity

The LCA is predominantly residential, with a noticeable quantity of street trees and a number of local parks and recreational facilities. The Coventry to Leamington Spa Line is in a steeply sided cutting through Kenilworth. Roads are generally laid out as single lane carriageways and partially arranged as a one-way system. This results in a relatively low influence of vehicle traffic in the residential and commercial areas. Therefore the tranquillity is considered to be medium.

Landscape value

The architectural styles and specific heritage assets such as Kenilworth Castle are likely to be valued at a national scale.

Sensitivity

Due to the good condition, with medium tranquillity and value at a national scale, the sensitivity is considered to be high.

Figure 3: Kenilworth Urban LCA Date taken: 18 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length)



Coventry Urban Edge LCA

This comprises a varied mix of urban development interspersed with areas of open space. Land use includes commercial headquarters, industrial estates, university campus buildings, woodland and residential development. There are some areas of industrial development associated with the Rugby to Birmingham Line which crosses into Coventry city centre to the north, including through Curriers Close and Torrington Avenue industrial estates. There is a wide distribution of mature vegetation, particularly along established routes into Coventry city centre, such as bordering the A429 Kenilworth Road at Gibbet Hill.

Linear residential development radiates out from Coventry becoming urban fringe in character, exemplified at Burton Green, Duggin's Lane and Gibbet Hill. Housing is of mixed age, including Victorian and Edwardian properties in addition to current infill development. Properties typically have extensive rear gardens which back onto the open countryside.

Landscape condition

The condition of the residences is considered to be fair.

Tranquillity

Due to balance between the apparent busy road network and areas of open space, the tranquillity is medium.

Landscape value

There are five areas of ancient woodland within the LCA which are likely to be valued by the local community, at a local scale.

Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition, the medium levels of tranquillity and value at a local scale, the sensitivity is medium.

Figure 4: Coventry Urban Edge LCA Date taken: 13 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Coventry Rural Fringe LCA

This LCA incorporates fields in close proximity to the urban fringe of Coventry. Typical influences include the presence of remnant agricultural land, isolated industrial land parcels, the National Grid Berkswell sub-station and National Grid overhead power lines. Rural lanes appear to exhibit heavy commuter use from the residential areas. Horse grazing is present in some of the smaller fields close to housing.

In spite of the proximity and influence of the urban fringe of Coventry, much of the LCA has the elements of the 'Ancient Arden' landscape type, including a small scale farmed landscape with a varied undulating landform, characterised by an irregular pattern of fields and narrow winding lanes. Woodland is present but not a prominent or characteristic element apart from locally such as Big Poors and Little Poors Woods to the north of Cromwell Lane. The Arden Pastures landscape type is characterised by a small scale, enclosed landscape, often pervaded by suburban influences and characterised by small fields, typically bordered by mature hedgerow trees.

Incongruous elements include the electricity sub-station adjacent to the Kenilworth Greenway to the north of Burton Green, the Rugby to Birmingham Line and Nailcote Hall Golf Course. The Kenilworth Greenway, on the site of the dismantled Kenilworth to Balsall Common Line, crosses the LCA and is a heavily vegetated/wooded feature varying between cutting and embankment and dividing fields and contrasting with their open character.

This LCA is also within CFA23 Balsall Common and Hampton-in-Arden.

Landscape condition

The areas of open farmland and hedgerows appear well managed and typical of the wider area. Therefore, the condition is considered to be good.

Tranquillity

Local influences on tranquillity include the A452 Keniworth Road and the Rugby to Birmingham Line as well as local traffic on the narrow lanes which have become part of the urban fringe. Lighting from the adjacent urban areas also influences the landscape character. However, these are localized effects and overall the Coventry Fringe Rural LCA remains a location of medium tranquillity.

Landscape value

With the Kenilworth Greenway and a number of PRoW the Coventry Rural Fringe LCA is considered as being of value at a local level.

Sensitivity

Due to the good condition, medium tranquillity and value at a local level, the LCA is assessed as being of medium sensitivity.

Figure 5: Coventry Urban Edge LCA Date taken: 14 June 2012, Canon EOS 550D, F2 Lens (stitched panorama)



Balsall Common Rural LCA

This LCA incorporates fields adjacent to and around Balsall Common, which are influenced by the settlement but provide an attractive setting for it. A network of PRoW enables access across the LCA.

The fields to the east of Barrett's Lane, are characterised by a small scale, enclosed landscape, often including suburban influences and characterised by small fields, typically bordered by mature hedgerow trees. The area to the east and west of Balsall Common is characterised by a small scale farmed landscape with a varied undulating topography, characterised by an irregular pattern of fields and narrow winding lanes such as Truggist Lane and Baulk Lane. Incongruous elements include the fishing ponds at Lavender Hall, the sewage works at Barston Lane and the Kenilworth Greenway, which cuts through and has redefined the field patterns and with vegetated sides often contrast with the open character of the adjoining fields. The Rugby to Birmingham railway line also forms a locally important influence on landscape character.

The LCA is also within CFA23 Balsall Common and Hampton-in-Arden.

Landscape condition

The LCA appears to be a well maintained agricultural landscape of pasture and arable use in which the constituent elements of hedges, woodland and hedgerow trees appear in good condition.

Tranquillity

Local influences on tranquillity include the A452 Kenilworth Road and the Rugby to Birmingham Line. To the north of Balsall Common, planes approaching Birmingham Airport reduce tranquillity. Lighting from the adjacent urban areas also influences the landscape character. However, these are localised effects and overall the LCA remains a location of medium tranquillity.

Landscape value

A well used network of PRoW provides access from Balsall Common and therefore likely to be valued both by local residents and at a borough level.

Sensitivity

Due to the good condition, medium tranquillity and value at a borough level, the Balsall Common LCA is assessed as being of medium sensitivity.

Figure 6: Balsall Common Rural LCA Date taken: 14 June 2012, Canon EOS 550D, F2 Lens (stitched panorama)



5 Visual baseline

- Descriptions of the identified representative viewpoints are provided below. The viewpoints are shown on Maps LV-03-72b to LV-03-77a and LV-04-72b to LV-04-77a (Volume 5, CFA18 Map Book). For each viewpoint, the first part of the baseline description relates to the view during winter, the second part relates to the summer view for viewpoints considered in the operational assessment and, where relevant, the third part relates to the view at night time.
- Photos have been included to represent the view from visual receptors during winter and, where relevant, summer. For some visual receptors, no appropriate location from which to capture a representative photo of the view was available, therefore no photo has been included and the assessment has been undertaken based on professional judgement.
- The number identifies the viewpoint locations which are shown on Maps LV-03-072b to LV-03-77a and LV-04-077a (Volume 5, CFA18 Map Book). In each case, the middle number (xxx.X.xxx) identifies the type of receptor as follows:
 - 1. protected views these relate to those viewpoints, panoramas and viewing corridors that have been designated by local authorities, county councils or other relevant stakeholders. Protected views have a high sensitivity to change. None of these receptors have been identified within the study area;
 - 2. residential views these have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is often focused on the landscape surrounding the property, rather than on another focused activity (as will be the case in predominantly employment or industrial areas);
 - 3. recreational views these receptors (apart from those engaged in active sports) generally have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is focused on enjoyment of the landscape. Tourists engaged in activities whereby attention is focused on the surrounding landscape or townscape also have a high sensitivity to change;
 - 4. transport views travel through an area is often the means by which the greatest numbers of people view the landscape. Because of the glimpsed nature of the view from trains or vehicles, people travelling through an area on main roads have a low sensitivity to change, while those on scenic routes have a medium sensitivity;
 - 5. hotels and healthcare institutions people staying in hotels and healthcare institutions have periods of time when their attention may be focused on the landscape, whilst at other times attention is more likely to be focused on other activities. Based on the level of interaction with the surrounding landscape, these receptors have a medium sensitivity to change;
 - 6. employment people at work and within educational institutions are the least sensitive receptors, as their attention is likely to be focused on their work activity. These receptors have a low sensitivity to change; and
 - 7. active sports people engaged in active sports have a low sensitivity to change as their attention is likely to be focused on their activity.

Viewpoint 261.2.001: View north-east from Leicester Lane Cottages

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the A445 Leicester Lane adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same angle and the landscape elements are similar. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the proximity of foreground vegetation and the A445 Leicester Lane.

Figure 7: Viewpoint 261.2.001: Winter view Date taken: 15 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 8: Viewpoint 261.2.001: Summer view Date taken: 11 June 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 7) is characterised by mature garden vegetation including trees bordered by hedgerows and the A445 Leicester Lane in the foreground. In the middle ground, there are partially filtered views of the A445 Leicester Lane, Furzen Hill Cottages and fields. Partially filtered views of fields and woodland are in the background of the view.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 8) the vegetation in the foreground of the view screens the middle ground and background of the view.

Night-time

At night the foreground and middle ground of the view are lit by vehicles on the A445 Leicester Lane.

Viewpoint 262.3.001: View south-west from PRoW (footpath) W130b

This viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the PRoW W130b. The image is taken from this PRoW looking south-west.

Figure 9: Viewpoint 262.3.001: Winter view Date taken: 15 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 10: Viewpoint 262.3.001: Summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 9) is characterised by fields and mature vegetation bordering the D2213 Coventry Road in the foreground. In the middle ground views are across generally flat landform and comprise fields bordered by a conifer woodland block. In the background, views include mature field boundary vegetation and a conifer woodland block.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 10) views are considered to remain as per winter due to the open character of the foreground.

Viewpoint 262.2.003: View south-west from Furzen Hill Farm Cottage

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by mature garden vegetation in the foreground. In the middle ground views are likely of fields and horse paddocks, bordered by a coniferous woodland block, agricultural buildings and vegetation along the D2213 Coventry Road. Views of a coniferous woodland block and generally wooded ride line are likely in the middle background of the view.

Summer

In summer, the vegetation in the foreground of the view is likely to further screen the elements in the middle ground and background of the view.

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Viewpoint 262.2.004: Views east and west from Furzen Hill Cottages adjacent the A445 Leicester Lane

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the A445 Leicester Lane adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the image is likely to be similar to that from the receptor because the landscape elements within the view and the angle of the view are similar. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the increased elevation from upper storey windows that will allow for views across the adjacent fields.

Figure 11: Viewpoint 262.2.004: Winter view Date taken: 11 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 12: Viewpoint 262.2.004: Summer view Date taken: 11 June 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view to the west, (illustrated in Figure 11) is characterised by the A445 Leicester Lane and roadside vegetation in the foreground. In the middle ground of the view are a gently undulating landform of fields with hedgerows, woodland, grassed embankments of a reservoir and the vegetation bordering a green lane that crosses between the A445 Leicester Lane and Stareton. In the background there are fields, mature hedgerows and woodland blocks. Views to the east are of garden vegetation in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground view are a gently rising landform of fields and hedgerows. In the background there are views of Furzen Hill Farm.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 12) the foreground views to the west are considered to remain as per winter due to the proximity of the A445 Leicester Lane. Views to the east will change by being further screened by garden vegetation in the foreground of the view.

Night-time

At night, the view to the west is lit by vehicles on the A445 Leicester Lane.

Viewpoint 263.2.003: View north-east from Stone House Farm

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by mature garden vegetation and fields bordering the property in the foreground of the view. The middle ground of the view is likely to be filtered by foreground vegetation and characterised by generally flat open fields bordered by woodland and vegetation along the green lane between Stareton and the A445 Leicester Lane. The background of the view is likely to be filtered by these intervening elements and of a gently rising landform of fields, small isolated woodland blocks and the embankments and fencing of a reservoir.

Summer

In summer, foreground vegetation is likely to further screen views into the middle ground and background.

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Viewpoint 264.2.001: View south-west from Waverley Farm

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by fields and hedgerows and a number of mature trees. In the middle ground views are likely to be across a gently rising landform of fields to vegetation along the D2213 Coventry Road and at Ticknell Spinney. A vegetated ridgeline is likely to form the background.

Summer

In summer, foreground vegetation is likely to further screen views.

Viewpoint 264.3.003: View south-west from track (green lane) between Stareton and the A445 Leicester Lane

This viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the track (green lane). The image is taken from this track looking south-west.

Figure 13: Viewpoint 264.3.003: Winter view Date taken: 12 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 14: Viewpoint 264.3.003: Summer view Date taken: 8 August 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 13) is characterised by open fields and generally flat landform in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground of the view, views are of a generally flat landform of fields, crossed by telegraph poles and bordered woodlands. Mature woodland and filtered views of Stone House Farm form the background of the view.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 14) views will remain as per winter due to the open character of the fields in the foreground.

Viewpoint 264.3.004: View south from the Coventry Way, along Stareton Lane

This viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the PRoW (long distance footpath) Coventry Way. The image is taken from Stareton Lane looking south.

Figure 15: Viewpoint 264.3.004: Winter view Date taken: 14 April 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 16: Viewpoint 264.3.004: Summer view Date taken: 8 August 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 15) is characterised by Stareton Lane bordered by intermittent roadside vegetation and open fields and the Abbey Park business park, in the foreground of the view. A gently rising landform of fields with mature hedgerows forms the middle ground of the view. In the background, views are of a rising landform, reservoir embankments and Ticknell Spinney and Waverley Woods.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 16) views are considered to remain as per winter due to the open character of Stareton Lane and the intermittent road side vegetation.

Viewpoint 264.2.005: View south-west from Stareton Park Farm

Due to restricted access has been taken from the track (green lane), adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same angle of view. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the proximity of agricultural buildings and fields in the foreground.

Figure 17: Viewpoint 264.2.005: Winter view Date taken: 15 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 18: Viewpoint 264.2.005: Summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view (illustrated in Figure 17) is characterised by fields, hedgerows and telegraph poles along Stareton lane. Largely filtered views of Stareton House are in the middle ground of the view. In the background there are views of woodland and oblique views along Stareton lane.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 18) the vegetation along the track screens views of the middle ground and background.

Viewpoint 266.3.001: View south-west from PRoW (footpath) W171

This viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the PRoW (footpath) W171. The image is taken from Stare Bridge looking south-west.

Figure 19: Viewpoint 266.3.001: Winter view Date taken: 11 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 20: Viewpoint 266.3.001: Summer view Date taken: 16 October 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 19) is characterised Stare Bridge crossing the River Avon and mature vegetation along the river bank, part of Gilbert's Spinney. There are filtered views into the middle ground, characterised by sheds, car-parks and buildings within the Stoneleigh Business Park and the B4113 Stoneleigh Road crossing the River Avon. There are filtered views of a rising landform of fields in the background of the view.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 20) the vegetation in the foreground and middle ground of the view screen views of Stoneleigh Business Park and the B4113 Stoneleigh Road.

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Viewpoint 266.2.002: View south-west from Stareton House

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by garden vegetation in the foreground. Filtered views of Stareton lane, Stareton Park farm and telegraph poles are likely in the middle ground. Filtered and oblique background views are likely to be of a vegetated ridge line.

Summer

In summer, vegetation in the foreground of the view is likely to further screen views.

Viewpoint 266.3.003: View south-west from PRoW (bridleway) W157

This viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the PRoW (footpath) W157. The image is taken from this PRoW W157 at Motslow Hill, looking south-west.

Figure 21: Viewpoint 266.3.003: Winter view Date taken: 14 February 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 22: Viewpoint 266.3.003: Summer view Date taken: 22 August 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 21) is characterised by a gently falling landform of fields with a number of individual trees, Motslow Hill Spinney and woodland adjacent the B4113 Stoneleigh Road in the foreground. In the middle ground views extend across a gently falling landform of fields with mature woodland bordering the River Avon at Gilbert's Spinney, Stare bridge and filtered views of buildings, car-parks and the upper sections of telecommunications masts within Stoneleigh Business Park. A generally vegetated ridge line forms the background of the view.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 22) the vegetation bordering the River Avon screens views of Stoneleigh Business Park, with the exception of the upper sections of the telecommunications masts.

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Viewpoint 266.6.005: View south from Abbey Park Business Park

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by Stareton lane, hedgerows with mature trees and fields in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground views are likely to be of an undulating agricultural landscape of fields, hedgerows and a number of residences. The background of the view is likely to consist of a generally flat landform of open fields with woodland and filtered views of Stone House Farm.

Summer

In summer, the vegetation in the foreground and middle ground of the view is likely to further screen views into the background.

Viewpoint 266.2.006: View south from Yew Tree Cottage, Stareton

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by a gently falling landform of fields with hedgerows and trees in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground views are likely across fields with hedgerows and trees. Generally flat landform of fields, vegetation woodlands are likely to be visible in the background.

Summer

In summer vegetation within the view partially screens the middle ground of the view and largely screens the background of the view.

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Viewpoint 266.6.007: View south-west from Stoneleigh Business Park (future baseline)

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by a range of buildings set within an amenity landscape in the foreground and middle ground of the view. A gently rising landform and wooded ridge line are likely to form the background of the view.

Summer

In summer, the view is considered to remain as per winter due to the built form within the view.

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Viewpoint 267.4.001: View north-east from the B4115 Ashow Road

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by the B4115 Ashow Road and mature roadside vegetation in the foreground, middle ground and background of the view.

Summer

In summer, the view is likely to remain as per winter due to the open character of the B4115 Ashow Road.

Viewpoint 267.6.002: View north from within Stoneleigh Business Park

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by agricultural trial plots and buildings within the foreground of the view. Views into the middle ground are channelled between buildings and are likely to include mature vegetation forming the boundary to the business park and along the River Avon. Views into the background are likely to comprise of a generally wooded ridge line.

Summer

In summer, views are considered to remain as per existing due to the built form within the view.

Viewpoint 267.2.004: View north from Stoneleigh Abbey

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by mature boundary vegetation in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground filtered views are likely of Stoneleigh Business Park, with buildings, telecommunications masts and mature boundary vegetation. In the background views are likely of a generally wooded ridge line.

Summer

In summer, the vegetation in the foreground and middle ground of the view is likely to further screen views into the background.

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Viewpoint 267.2.005: View north-east from Crewe Farm

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by Crewe Lane bordered by mature roadside vegetation in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground views are likely to be of gently rising landform of fields bordered by mature vegetation along the B4115 Ashow Road. In the background views are likely across fields bordered by mature vegetation along the A46 Kenilworth Bypass and the B4115 Ashow Road.

Summer

In summer the vegetation bordering Crewe Lane will further filter views.

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Viewpoint 267.2.006: View north-east from East Lodge and residences on Eastgate within Stoneleigh Business Park

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by garden vegetation, residences and planting along Avenue M, the internal road network. Views of vegetation bordering the business park are likely in the middle ground of the view. The background of the view is likely to be of a generally wooded ridge line, although this is likely to be largely filtered by the elements in the foreground and middle ground of the view.

Summer

In summer, foreground vegetation along Avenue M is likely to further screen views into the middle ground and background.

Viewpoint 267.6.007: View north-east from Stoneleigh Business Park

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by buildings, amenity landscape and telecommunications masts within the foreground and middle ground of the view. Additionally views are likely of mature vegetation bordering the business park, along the River Avon, in the middle ground of the view. The background is likely to be a generally wooded ridge line, although largely filtered by the intervening elements.

Summer

In summer, the view is considered to remain as per winter due to the built form within the view.

Viewpoint 268.3.001: View south from the PRoW (footpath) W157

This viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the PRoW (footpath) W157. The image is taken from this PRoW looking south.

Figure 23: Viewpoint 268.3.001: Winter view Date taken: 15 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 24: Viewpoint 268.3.001: Summer view Date taken: 16 October 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 23) is characterised by fields, an access track and mature vegetation bordering the B4115 Ashow Road in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground views are of fields with mature hedgerows and trees. In the background views are of woodland and a number of telecommunication masts within Stoneleigh Business Park.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 24) views are considered to remain as per winter due to the open character of field in the foreground.

Viewpoint 268.2.002: View south-west from residences on the southern edge of Stoneleigh

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from PRoW (footpath) W158 adjacent the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because the angle of the view is similar. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the proximity of garden vegetation and more channelled view than represented in these images.

Figure 25: Viewpoint 268.2.002: Winter view Date taken: 15 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 26: Viewpoint 268.2.002: Summer view Date taken: 16 October 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 25) is characterised by of garden vegetation, hedgerows and fields in the foreground. In the middle ground views are of channelled by intervening vegetation and are of a rising landform of fields with hedgerows and small areas of woodland. The background of the view is characterised by a generally wooded ridge line, including vegetation within Stoneleigh Business Park and upper sections of telecommunication masts.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 26) hedgerows and garden vegetation in the foreground further screen the middle ground and background of the view.

Viewpoint 268.3.004: View south-west from PRoW (footpath) W157

This viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the PRoW (footpath) W157. The image is taken from this PRoW looking south-west.

Figure 27: Viewpoint 268.3.004: Winter view Date taken: 15 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 28: Viewpoint 268.3.004: Summer view Date taken: 16 October 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 27) is characterised by open fields bordered by mature vegetation in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground, views are of open fields bordered by mature vegetation along the B4115 Ashow Road. In the background views are of a rising landform including woodland within Stoneleigh Park and along the River Avon.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 28) views are considered to remain as per winter due to the open character of the fields in the foreground and middle ground.

Viewpoint 268.3.005: View south-west from PRoW (footpath) W158

This viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the PRoW (footpath) W158. The image is taken from this PRoW looking south-west.

Figure 29: Viewpoint 268.3.005: Winter view Date taken: 13 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 30: Viewpoint 268.3.005: Summer view Date taken: 16 October 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 29) is characterised by a falling landform of fields and a track bordered by mature vegetation. In the middle ground views are of fields with hedgerows and mature vegetation along the B4115 Ashow Road, along the course of the River Sowe, including for an overbridge and farm buildings. In the background views are of undulating landform which is predominantly wooded and includes the upper sections of telecommunication masts within the Stoneleigh Business Park.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 30) the view generally remains as per winter due to the open character of the fields. The vegetation in the middle ground of the view further filters the telecommunication masts.

Viewpoints 269.3.001: View north-east from PRoW (footpath) K29 (Coventry Way)

This viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the PRoW K29 (Coventry Way). The image is taken from this PRoW looking north-east.

Figure 31: Viewpoint 269.3.001: Winter view Date taken: 23 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 32: Viewpoint 269.3.001: Summer view Date taken: 16 July 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 31) is characterised by open fields and a gently undulating landform in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground there are views of fields, Four Winds residence and New Kingswood Farm. In the background views are of hedgerows and mature vegetation along the A46 Kenilworth Bypass and Kingswood Farmhouse.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 32) the view is considered to remain as per winter due to the open character of the fields in the foreground.

Viewpoint 269.2.002: View north-east from residences along Glasshouse Lane

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Glasshouse Lane adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same angle of view. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the increased elevation from the properties.

Figure 33: Viewpoint 269.2.002: Winter view Date taken: 17 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 34: Viewpoint 269.2.002: Summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 33) is characterised by Glasshouse Lane and mature roadside vegetation in the foreground of the view. Open fields and a gently falling landform are visible in the middle ground of the view, although partially filtered by the vegetation in the foreground. A generally wooded ridge line is in the background of the view.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 34) foreground vegetation further screens views to the extent that views of the middle ground and background are limited.

Viewpoint 269.2.003: View north-east from Crewe Gardens

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by farmyard buildings and mature garden vegetation in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground views are likely to be of rising landform of fields. Views into the background are likely to be of mature vegetation along Crewe Lane and Kenilworth Golf Club.

Summer

In summer, foreground vegetation is likely to further screen views into the middle ground and background.

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Viewpoint 269.3.005: View north-east from Kenilworth Golf Course (future baseline)

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by a golf course and planting vegetation within the foreground of the view. Open fields, New Kingswood Farm and mature vegetation bordering the A46 Kenilworth Bypass are likely in the middle ground of the view. In the background views are of hedgerows and mature vegetation along the A46 Kenilworth Bypass and Kingswood Farmhouse.

Summer

In summer, foreground vegetation is likely to further screen views into the middle ground and background.

Viewpoint 270.2.003: View west from Kingswood Farmhouse

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from PRoW (footpath) K29, adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same angle of view and the landscape elements are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the proximity of garden vegetation within the foreground.

Figure 35: Viewpoint 270.2.003: Winter view Date taken: 23 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 36: Viewpoint 270.2.003: Summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 35) is characterised by a garden with mature trees in the foreground. Views into the middle ground are filtered and include open fields and mature vegetation surrounding New Kingswood Farm and bordering the A46 Kenilworth Bypass. Filtered views into the background are of mature vegetation within Kenilworth Golf Course.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 36) the vegetation in the foreground of the view will further screen views.

Night-time

New Kingswood Farm is lit at night, in the middle ground of the view.

Viewpoint 270.2.005: View south-west from Four Winds

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Dalehouse Lane, adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because the landscape elements are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the angle of view, proximity of garden vegetation and increased elevation.

Figure 37: Viewpoint 270.2.005: Winter view Date taken: 12 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 38: Viewpoint 270.2.005: Summer view Date taken: 12 June 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 37) is characterised by garden vegetation and roadside vegetation bordering Dalehouse Lane. Views into the middle ground are largely filtered and of a rising landform of open fields and Dalehouse Lane. Views into the background are largely filtered and include rising landform of open fields and mature vegetation within Kenilworth Golf course.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 38) foreground garden vegetation further screens views into the middle ground and background of the view.

Viewpoint 270.2.006: View south-west from Kingswood

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by foreground views of agricultural buildings and hedgerows. Channelled middle ground views are likely to be of a rising landform of fields and a mature woodland block. Background views are likely across fields to Kingswood Farm House and mature vegetation bordering the A46 Kenilworth Bypass.

Summer

In summer, vegetation in the foreground and middle ground is likely to further screen views.

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Viewpoint 270.2.007: View south from residences along Dalehouse Lane

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Dalehouse Lane, adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because the landscape elements are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the angle of view and the proximity of garden vegetation.

Figure 39: Viewpoint 270.2.007: Winter view Date taken: 12 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 40: Viewpoint 270.2.007: Summer view Date taken: 25 June 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 39) is characterised by garden vegetation within the foreground. Views into the middle ground are filtered by this and are of Dalehouse Lane. Mature vegetation bordering Four Winds residence is in the background of the view.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 40) the vegetation in the foreground of the view further screens views of Dalehouse Lane and the background.

Viewpoint 271.2.001: View east from Dale House Farm

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by agricultural buildings and fields in the foreground of the view. Views of fields with mature hedgerows and a track leading to Dalehouse Lane and mature vegetation along Finham Brook are likely to be visible in the middle ground of the view. In the background, views are likely to be of a gently rising landform of fields to mature vegetation within the Kenilworth Golf course.

Summer

In summer, the view is considered likely to remain generally as per winter with further screening of Dalehouse Lane.

Night-time

At night, the foreground of the view is not lit. The middle ground of the view is lit by vehicles on Dalehouse Lane.

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Viewpoint 271.2.002: View north from Millburn Grange Farm

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by fields, agricultural buildings and hedgerows in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground views are likely to be of the Coventry to Leamington Spa Line and open fields. In the background views are likely across rising landform of fields and roadside vegetation along the A429 Kenilworth Road.

Summer

In summer, vegetation within the foreground is likely to further screen views into the middle ground and background.

Night-tim

At night, the middle ground of the view is lit by trains on the Coventry to Leamington Spa Line. The background of the view is lit by vehicles on the A429 Kenilworth Road.

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Viewpoint 271.2.003: View north-east from residences along Highland Road

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by garden vegetation and fields in the foreground of the view. Views into the middle ground are partially filtered and of a gently undulating landform of fields with hedgerows and vegetation bordering the Finham Brook. In the background of the view are a rising landform of fields and a generally wooded ridge line.

Summer

In summer, the vegetation in the foreground of the view is likely to largely screen the middle ground and background of the view.

Night-time

At nigh the view is not lit.

Viewpoint 271.2.004: View north-east from residences along Whitehead Drive

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Whitehead Drive adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same angle of view. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the proximity of garden vegetation and elevation of the view.

Figure 41: Viewpoint 271.2.004: Winter view Date taken: 11 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 42: Viewpoint 271.2.004: Summer view Date taken: 27 June 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 41) is characterised by mature garden vegetation and boundary vegetation around the sewage works in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground views are of fields with vegetation along the Canley and Finley Brooks. In the background views are of a rising landform of fields with hedgerows and vegetation around Dale House Farm.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 42) the foreground vegetation will further screen views.

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Viewpoint 272.2.001: View south-west from residences along Stoneleigh Road, including Sevenacres Farmhouse

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by mature garden vegetation in the foreground. In the middle ground views are likely to be filtered and across a gently falling landform of fields with mature hedgerows and vegetation along the Coventry to Leamington Spa Line. Views into the background are likely to be filtered across fields to unnamed woodland block.

Summer

In summer, foreground vegetation is likely to further screen views into the middle ground and background.

Viewpoint 272.2.003: View south from residences in Beverley Drive

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by garden vegetation and fields in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground views are likely to be across gently falling landform of fields and the vegetation along the Coventry to Leamington Spa Line. Views into the background are of the Coventry to Leamington Spa Line, fields and areas of woodland.

Summer

In summer, the foreground vegetation further screens the middle ground and background of the view.

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Viewpoint 273.2.001: View north from residences in Crackley Crescent

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by mature garden vegetation in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground there are likely to be views of a gently undulating landform of open fields and vegetation along the Canley Brook. Filtered views into the background are likely of a gently undulating landform of fields towards Gibbet Hill.

Summer

In summer, foreground vegetation is likely to further screen views.

Viewpoint 273.3.002: View north from PRoW (bridleway) W164

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the PRoW (footpath) W164. The image is taken from this PRoW looking north.

Figure 43: Viewpoint 273.2.003: Winter view Date taken: 17 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 44: Viewpoint 273.2.003: Summer view Date taken: 25 June 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 43) is characterised by a path bordered by open fields and hedgerows. Views into the middle ground are of a gently undulating and falling landform of fields with mature hedgerows and vegetation along Canley Brook. Views into the background are of a rising landform of fields, culminating at a generally wooded ridgeline with residences along Gibbet Hill Road.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 44) the view generally remains as per winter due to the open character of the fields. Views of residences in Gibbet Hill, in the background of the view are further screened.

Viewpoint 273.3.004: View north from PRoW (footpath) W165x

This viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the PRoW (bridleway) W165x. The image is taken from this PRoW looking north.

Figure 45: Viewpoint 273.3.004: Winter view Date taken: 23 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 46: Viewpoint 273.3.004: Summer view Date taken: 23 August 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 45) is characterised by agricultural equipment and a rising landform of fields with a small group of mature trees, in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground of the view is a generally flat landform of fields and mature woodland at Crackley Wood. Views into the background are of an undulating wooded ridgeline.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 46) the view is considered to remain as per winter due to the open character of the fields in the foreground of the view.

Viewpoint 273.2.005: View north-east from residences in Arborfields Close and Redthorne Grove

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the adjacent road network and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same angle of view. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the increased elevation and proximity of garden vegetation.

Figure 47: Viewpoint 273. 2.005: Winter view Date taken: 18 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 48: Viewpoint 273.2.005: Summer view Date taken: 26 June 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 47) is characterised by garden vegetation and fields. Views into the middle ground views are filtered by this vegetation and are across a gently undulating landform of fields with hedgerows and vegetation along the A429 Kenilworth Road. In the background views are filtered and are of arising landform of fields to a wooded ridge line at Gibbet Hill.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 48) the vegetation in the foreground of the view further screen s the middle ground and background of the view.

Viewpoint 273.3.008: View north from the Coventry Way overbridge

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the Coventry Way and has been taken from the overbridge crossing the A429 Kenilworth Road.

Figure 49: Viewpoint 273.3.008: Winter view Date taken: 18 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 50: Viewpoint 273.3.008: Summer view Date taken: 12 June 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 49) is characterised by elevated views of residences and the A429 Kenilworth Road in the foreground of the view. A rising landform of fields crossed by hedgerows and the A429 Kenilworth Road is in the middle ground of the view. A generally wooded ridge line at Gibbett Hill including a number of residences in visible in the background of the view.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 50) views are overall considered to remain as per winter due to the elevated location and built form within the foreground. The main change is further screening of residences at Gibbet Hill.

Viewpoint 273.2.009: View north from residences adjacent the Kenilworth Greenway

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter View

The view is likely to be characterised by fields and mature vegetation in the foreground of the view. Open fields and a generally undulating landform are likely in the middle ground of the view. A generally wooded ridge line, including Crackley Wood is likely in the background of the view.

Summer

In summer the vegetation in the foreground of the view is likely to further screen the view.

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Viewpoint 274.2.001: View south from Oak Tree Cottage

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from PRoW (bridleway) W164, adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same angle of view and the landscape elements are similar. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the increased elevation and proximity of garden vegetation.

Figure 51: Viewpoint 274.2.001: Winter view Date taken: 11 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 52: Viewpoint 274.2.001: Summer view Date taken: 25 June 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 51) is characterised garden vegetation and fields in the foreground of the view. A gently undulating landform of fields and mature vegetation bordering the PRoW are visible in the middle ground of the view. A generally wooded ridge line is visible in the background of the view.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 52) the foreground vegetation further screens views.

Viewpoint 274.4.002: View south-west from the A429 Kenilworth Road

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from PRoW W164, adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same angle of view and the landscape elements are similar. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the increased elevation and proximity of garden vegetation.

Figure 53: Viewpoint 274.4.002: Winter view Date taken: 17 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 54: Viewpoint 274.4.002: Summer view Date taken: 17 July 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 51) is characterised by garden vegetation and the A429 Kenilworth Road in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground views are channelled and of the A429 Kenilworth Road bordered by roadside vegetation and fields. Views into the background are channelled and are of a generally wooded ridgeline.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 52) the views are considered to remain similar to winter due to the open character of the A429 Kenilworth Road.

Viewpoint 274.4.005: View south-west from Cryfield Grange Road

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from PRoW W164, adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same angle of view and the landscape elements are similar. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the increased elevation and proximity of garden vegetation.

Figure 55: Viewpoint 274.4.005: Winter view Date taken: 12 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 56: Viewpoint 274.4.005: Summer view Date taken: 23 August 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 55) is characterised by a falling landform of open fields and an agricultural building. In the middle ground views include open fields, Cryfield Grange Farm and mature vegetation along the Canley Brook. Views into the background are of rising landform with vegetation along the A429 Kenilworth Road and residences in Kenilworth.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 56) views are considered to remain as per winter due to the open character of the foreground.

Viewpoint 274.2.007: View south-west from residences along the A429 Kenilworth Road

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by mature garden vegetation in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground views are likely to be channelled and of a gently falling landform of fields with hedgerows and vegetation along the Canley Brook. Views into the background are likely to be channelled and of a rising landform of fields with woodland blocks.

Summer

In summer foreground vegetation is likely to further screen views into the middle ground and background.

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Viewpoint 274.2.008: View south-west from residences along Cryfield Grange Road

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by mature garden vegetation. Views of the middle ground are likely to be filtered and across a gently falling landform of fields with mature hedgerows. Background is likely to consist of vegetation along the Canley Brook and rising landform beyond of fields with hedgerows and properties within Kenilworth.

Summer

In summer, foreground vegetation is likely to further screen views into the middle ground and background.

Viewpoint 275.2.001: View north-east from Birches Wood Farm

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Crackley Lane adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same angle of view. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the increased elevation and the proximity of garden vegetation.

Figure 57: Viewpoint 275.2.001: Winter view Date taken: 7 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 58: Viewpoint 275.2.001: Summer view Date taken: 12 June 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 57) is characterised by sloping landform fields and buildings in the foreground. The middle ground consists of fields enclosed by woodland. Mature woodlands are also visible in the background.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 58) the woodlands in the middle ground of the further screen the background.

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Viewpoint 275.2.002: View north from Spring Farm

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by fields bordered by mature vegetation along Hollis Lane. In the middle ground views are of fields with hedgerows and vegetation along Hollis Lane. Views into the background views are likely to be filtered by middle ground vegetation and of Crackley Wood and the Kenilworth Greenway embankment.

Summer

In summer, vegetation along Hollis Lane is likely to further screen views.

Viewpoint 276.3.001: View east from PRoW (bridleway) W165x

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users of PRoW W165x. The image is taken from this PRoW at the junction with the Crackley lane, looking east.

Figure 59: Viewpoint 276.3.001: Winter view Date taken: 17 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 60: Viewpoint 276.3.001: Summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 59) is characterised by a gently falling landform of open fields in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground views are of undulating landform including mature woodland at Crackley Wood and along the Canley Brook, Cryfield Grange and Oak Tree Cottage. In the background views are of rising landform of fields to mature woodland and residences along Gibbet Hill road, the A429 Kenilworth Road and Kenilworth.

Summe

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 6o) the vegetation in the background screens views of the residences.

Viewpoint 277.2.001: View north-west from residences in Rye Meadow

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from PRoW (footpath) W167 adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same angle of view and the landscape elements are similar. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the increased elevation.

Figure 61: Viewpoint 277.2.001: Winter view Date taken: 17 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 62: Viewpoint 277.2.001: Summer view [Provisional Summer Image] Date taken: 23 August 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 61) is characterised by garden vegetation and hedgerows bordering Rye Meadow lane in the foreground. Views into the middle ground are filtered and across undulating landform of fields, generally open in character and bordered by Broadwells Wood, Roughknowles Wood and mature vegetation along Crackley Lane. Views into the background are channelled between these woodlands and are across fields with intermittent properties including South Hurst Farm and mature trees to properties adjacent Westwood Heath Road and beyond.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated Figure 62) vegetation in the foreground further screens views into the middle ground and background.

Viewpoint 277.2.003: View north-east from residences adjacent Red Lane

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Red Lane adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because the landscape elements are similar. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the increased elevation.

Figure 63: Viewpoint 277.2.003: Winter view Date taken: 17 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 64: Viewpoint 277.2.003: Summer view Date taken: 25 June 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 63) is characterised by Red Lane and roadside vegetation in the foreground. Views into the middle ground are of generally flat landform of fields. In the background views are of vegetation along the Kenilworth Greenway embankment.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 64) the view from the upper floors remains as per winter.

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Viewpoint 277.2.005: View north-east from residences adjacent Red Lane

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by mature garden vegetation in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground views are likely to be fields enclosed by hedgerows and mature vegetation along the Kenilworth Greenway. In the background views are screened by the Kenilworth Greenway.

Summer

In summer, foreground vegetation is likely to further screens views into the middle ground and background.

Viewpoint 277.3.006: View north-east from the Kenilworth Greenway

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the Kenilworth Greenway. The image has been taken from this location looking north-east.

Figure 65: Viewpoint 277.3.006: Winter view Date taken: 17 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 66: Viewpoint 277.3.006: Summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 65) is characterised by intermittent mature vegetation, predominantly trees on the embankments of the Kenilworth Greenway. In the middle ground views are of open fields which are generally flat and divided by mature hedgerows, although partially filtered by foreground vegetation. Views also include Broadwells Wood. There are views are of a generally wooded landform with high rise buildings in Coventry in the background, which are also partially filtered.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 66) vegetation in the foreground largely filters and channels views across the fields in the middle ground.

Viewpoint 277.3.007: View north-west from PRoW (footpath) W168

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users of PRoW W168. The image has been taken from this PRoW looking north-west.

Figure 67: Viewpoint 277.3.007: Winter view Date taken: 17 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 68: Viewpoint 277.3.007: Summer view Date taken: 12 June 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 67) is characterised by open fields bordered by mature vegetation along the Kenilworth Greenway and trees within the fields. In the middle ground views are of a gently undulating landform with open fields, hedgerows and mature trees. Views into the background are of undulating landform of fields, Black Waste Wood and the upper sections of a water tower.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 68) views remain as per winter due to the open character of the fields in the foreground and middle ground of the view.

Viewpoint 278.2.001: View south from South Hurst Farmhouse and South Hurst

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from PRoW (footpath) W167 adjacent to South Hurst Farm and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same grade and the landscape elements are similar. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the proximity of garden vegetation, specifically enclosing South Hurst.

Figure 69: Viewpoint 278.2.001: Winter view Date taken: 17 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 70: Viewpoint 278.2.001: Summer view Date taken: 23 August 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 69) is characterised by garden vegetation bordered by hedgerows and vegetation along PRoW (footpath) W167. In the middle ground views are of a gently rising landform of fields with intermittent vegetation along PRoW (footpath) W167 and telegraph poles. Views in the background are of a gently rising landform of fields with the upper canopies of mature trees along the Kenilworth Greenway.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 70) the garden vegetation and that along PRoW (footpath) W167, in the foreground of the view, further screens views.

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Viewpoint 278.2.002: View south from Hurst Farm

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

.Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by a field with individual trees bordered by a hedgerow along Crackley Lane. Views into the middle ground are likely of fields and South Hurst Farm, although largely filtered by the vegetation in the foreground. Views into the background are likely to also be largely filtered and of fields between Broadwells Wood and Roughknowles Wood.

Summer

In summer, the vegetation bordering Crackley Lane screens views the middle ground and background of the view.

Viewpoint 278.6.003: View south west from Pools Cottages adjacent Crackley Lane

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Crackley Lane adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same angle of view. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the hedgerows which enclose the receptor and channel views.

Figure 71: Viewpoint 278.6.003: Winter view Date taken: 15 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 72: Viewpoint 278.6.003: Summer view Date taken: 25 June 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 71) is characterised by Crackley Lane bordered by hedgerows and intermittent trees and crossed by telegraph poles, in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground the landform is generally flat, with views of Broadwells Wood, Bockendon Grange Farm and mature vegetation along an unnamed stream. In the background views are of a gently rising landform of fields with hedgerows and mature vegetation along the Kenilworth Greenway.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 72) the vegetation along Crackley lane and within the middle ground generally screens the background of the view.

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Viewpoint 278.6.005: View south-west from the University of Warwick adjacent Scarman Road

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by fields bordered by hedgerows with trees. In the middle ground views are filtered and likely to be of a falling landform of fields with hedgerows and occasional isolated farmstead and Whitefield Coppice. Views into the background are filtered and are of a rising landform of fields with mature woodland at Broadwells Wood.

Summer

In summer, the vegetation in the foreground of the view is likely to further screen views.

Viewpoint 278.3.007: View south-west from PRoW (byway) W166y

This viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the PRoW (W166y). The image is taken from this PRoW looking south-west.

Figure 73: Viewpoint 278.3.007: Winter view Date taken: 17 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 74: Viewpoint 278.3.007: Summer view Date taken: 25 June 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view (illustrated in Figure 73) is characterised by an open field bordered by hedgerows and crossed by telegraph poles. In the middle ground views are across gently falling landform to vegetation along an unnamed stream. In the background views are of rising landform of fields, Black Waste Wood and the upper sections of a water tower.

Summe

In summer (illustrated in Figure 74) the view is considered to remain as per winter due to the open character of the field in the foreground of the view.

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Viewpoint 279.2.001: View north-east from residences along Red Lane

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by mature garden vegetation in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground there are likely to be views fields and vegetation along the Kenilworth Greenway embankment. Views into the background are likely to be the upper canopies of trees.

Summer

In summer, vegetation in the foreground and middle ground is likely to further screen views into the background.

Viewpoint 279.2.003: View north-east from Le Van House on Red Lane

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by garden vegetation in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground, it is likely that there are views of fields, residences along Red Lane and mature vegetation along the Kenilworth Greenway embankment. Views into the background are likely of vegetation along the Kenilworth Greenway.

Summer

In summer, foreground vegetation is likely to further screen views in to the middle ground and background.

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Viewpoint 279.2.004: View north-east from residences along Cromwell Lane and Red Lane

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from PRoW (footpath) W169 adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because the angle of view is similar. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the proximity of garden vegetation and woodland bordering the residences.

Figure 75: Viewpoint 279.2.004: Winter view Date taken: 13 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 76: Viewpoint 279.2.004: Summer view Date taken: 12 June 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 75) is characterised by mature garden vegetation and vegetation adjacent the Kenilworth Greenway embankment in the foreground. Views into the middle ground views are of vegetation along the Kenilworth Greenway and Black Waste Wood. Background views are of a generally wooded ridge line, although these views are largely filtered by the intervening vegetation.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 76) vegetation in the foreground further screens the view.

Viewpoint 279.3.006: View north-west from the Kenilworth Greenway (part of the Coventry Way)

This viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the Kenilworth Green Way. The image is taken from this PRoW looking north-west.

Figure 77: Viewpoint 279.3.006: Winter view Date taken: 17 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 78: Viewpoint 279.3.006: Summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 77) is characterised by mature vegetation along the Kenilworth Greenway embankments and a single span brick bridge. In the middle ground and background views are channelled under the bridge and are of the lane bordered by vegetation.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 78) views are considered to remain as per winter due to the lane and mass of vegetation in the embankment.

Viewpoint 280.3.001: View south-west from PRoW (footpath) W168a

This viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the PRoW (footpath) W168a. The image is taken from this PRoW looking south-west.

Figure 79: Viewpoint 280.3.001: Winter view Date taken: 7 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 8o: Viewpoint 28o.3.001: Summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 79) is characterised by open fields in the foreground of the view which are generally flat. The middle ground comprises of open fields with hedgerows. In the background views are of the vegetated embankment of the Kenilworth Greenway and Black Waste Wood.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 8o) views are considered to remain as per winter due to the open character of the foreground.

Viewpoint 280.2.002: View south from residences on Cromwell Lane

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Cromwell Lane adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same grade. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the angle and proximity of garden vegetation.

Figure 81: Viewpoint 280.2.002: Winter view Date taken: 23 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 82: Viewpoint 280.2.002: Summer Date taken: 23 August 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 81) is characterised by foreground garden vegetation and Cromwell Lane. In the middle ground there are residences and oblique views along the Cromwell Lane including vegetation along the Kenilworth Greenway. Views into the background are of Cromwell Lane.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 82) foreground vegetation is likely to further screen views into the middle ground and background.

Viewpoint 280.3.004: View south from PRoW footpath W168

This viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the PRoW (footpath) W168. The image is taken from this PRoW looking south.

Figure 83: Viewpoint 280.3.004: Winter view Date taken: 13 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 84: Viewpoint 280.3.004: Summer view Date taken: 25 June 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 83) is characterised by open fields bordered by hedgerows and intermittent trees. In the middle ground there are views of a falling landform of fields and the northern edge of Black Waste Wood and the water tower. Views into the background are views of fields and vegetation along the Kenilworth Greenway.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 84) views are considered to remain as winter due to the open character of the fields in the foreground.

Viewpoint 280.2.005: View south-west from residences along Westwood Heath Road

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Westwood Heath Road adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same angle of view. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the elevation.

Figure 85: Viewpoint 280.2.005: Winter view Date taken: 13 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 86: Viewpoint 280.2.005: Summer view Date taken: 25 June 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 85) is characterised by Westwood Heath Road, mature garden vegetation and residences. In the middle ground, there are channelled views between residences and garden vegetation. Views into the background views are likely to be generally of vegetation.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 86) vegetation within the view is likely to further screen views into the middle ground and background.

Viewpoint 280.2.006: View south-west from residences along Westwood Heath Road

Due to restricted access, the image has been taken from Westwood Heath Road adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same grade. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the increased elevation.

Figure 87: Viewpoint 280.2.006: Winter view Date taken: 17 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 88: Viewpoint 280.2.006: Summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 87) is characterised by Westwood Heath Road in the foreground of the view, with lighting columns and low level roadside vegetation. In the middle ground views are of a generally flat landform of fields and mature vegetation bordering Lodge Farm. Views in the background are of the upper roof sections of residences along Bockendon Road and the Pools woodland.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 88) the view is considered to remain as per winter due to the open character of the foreground and middle ground.

Viewpoint 280.2.009: View south from residences along Cromwell Lane

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from PRoW (footpath) W168 adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same grade. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the angle, elevation and proximity of garden vegetation.

Figure 89: Viewpoint 280.2.009: Winter view Date taken: 17 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 90: Viewpoint 280.2.009: Summer view Date taken: 25 June 2013. 35mm lens. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 89) is characterised by mature garden vegetation and fields in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground views are of fields and mature vegetation around Lodge Farm and Black Waste Wood. Views into the background views are of fields and Broadwells Wood.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 90) vegetation in the foreground of the view further screens views into the middle ground and background.

Viewpoint 280.3.010: View south from PRoW (footpath) W168b

This viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the PRoW (footpath) 168b. The image is taken from this PRoW at the junction of Westwood Heath Road and Lodge Farm access track, looking south.

Figure 91: Viewpoint 280.3.010: Winter view Date taken: 17 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 92: Viewpoint 280.3.010: Summer view Date taken: 20 September 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 91) is characterised by hedgerows along Lodge Farm access track and open fields. Views into the middle ground are of a falling landform of fields, vegetation around Lodge Farm, Bockendon Lane and Bockendon Grange. Views into the background are of a generally wooded landform.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 92) views are considered to generally remain as per winter due to the open character of the foreground.

Viewpoint 280.2.011: View south-west from junction of Ten Shillings Drive and Westwood Heath Road

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Westwood Heath Road adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same grade. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the elevation and garden vegetation.

Figure 93: Viewpoint 280.2.011: Winter view Date taken: 17 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 94: Viewpoint 280.2.011: Summer view Date taken: 23 August 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 93) is characterised by Westwood Heath Road with lighting columns and low level roadside vegetation in the foreground of the view. The middle ground is of a generally flat landform of fields and mature vegetation bordering Lodge Farm. In the background there are views are of the upper roof sections of residences along Bockendon Road and the Pools woodland.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 94) views are considered to remain as per winter due to the open character of the foreground and middle ground.

Viewpoint 280.2.012: View south from Bockendon Grange

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from PRoW (footpath) W168 adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same grade and the landscape elements are similar. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the proximity of a low wall and garden vegetation.

Figure 95: Viewpoint 280.2.012: Winter view Date taken: 7 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 96: Viewpoint 280.2.012: Summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 95) is characterised by a low walled garden and vegetation along an unnamed stream in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground, there are views across an undulating landform of fields bordered by Broadwells Wood. Views into the background are of vegetation along the Kenilworth Greenway embankment.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 96) vegetation in the garden and along the unnamed stream within the foreground further screen views.

Viewpoint 281.3.003: View north from PRoW (footpath) M187

This viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the PRoW (footpath) M187. The image is taken from this PRoW looking north.

Figure 97: Viewpoint 281.3.003: Winter view Date taken: 13 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 98: Viewpoint 281.3.003: Summer view Date taken: 14 July 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view (illustrated in Figure 97) is characterised by open fields bordered by mature hedgerows. Views into the middle ground are of fields bordered by mature vegetation at Beanit Spinney and National Grid overhead power lines. In the background there are views are of mature vegetation with the upper sections of National Grid overhead power lines.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 98) the view overall is considered to remain as per winter due to the open character of the fields.

Viewpoint 282.2.001: View south-west from residences on Hodgett's Lane

Due to restricted access the image is taken from Hodgett's Lane adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same angle of view and the landscape elements are similar. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the increased elevation from upper storey windows.

Figure 99: Viewpoint 282.2.001: Winter view Date taken: 7 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 100: Viewpoint 282.2.001: Summer view Date taken: 14 June 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (Figure 99) is characterised by Hodgett's Lane in the foreground of the view, bordered by mature edges and intermittent individual trees. In the middle ground there are views of a paddock and stables, the Burton Green Village Hall. Views into the background are of the mature vegetation along the Kenilworth Greenway.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 100) the view remains generally as per winter due to the intermittent vegetation along Hodgett's Lane.

Viewpoint 282.3.002: View south-west from PRoW footpath M188

This viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the PRoW (footpath) M188. The image is taken from this PRoW looking south-west.

Figure 101: Viewpoint 282.3.002: Winter view Date taken: 13 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 102: Viewpoint 282.3.002: Summer view Date taken: 14 July 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 101) is characterised by a gently undulating landform of fields, with mature hedgerows and trees. The National Grid Berkswell sub-station and National Grid overhead power lines are visible in the middle ground. Views into the background are of mature vegetation along Hodgett's Lane and National Grid Berkswell sub-station.

Summer

In summer (Figure 102) the view is considered to remain as per winter due to the open character of the foreground.

Viewpoint 282.3.004: View south from PRoW (footpath) M201

This viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the PRoW (footpath) M201. The image is taken from this PRoW looking south.

Figure 103: Viewpoint 282.3.004: Winter view Date taken: 13 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 104: Viewpoint 282.3.004: Summer view Date taken: 14 July 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 103) is characterised by fields with mature individual trees. In the middle ground views are of fields with mature trees and Nailcote Farm. Views into the background are filtered by woodland and the uppers section of a National Grid overhead power line within the National Grid Berkswell sub-substation.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 104) the middle ground vegetation further screens views of the background of the view.

Viewpoint 282.3.006: View south-west from PRoW (footpath) M186

This viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the PRoW (footpath) M186. The image is taken from this PRoW looking south-west.

Figure 105: Viewpoint 282.3.006: Winter view Date taken: 13 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 106: Viewpoint 282.3.006: Summer view Date taken: 14 July 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 105) is characterised by a farm track and gated entrance bordered by mature vegetation. In the middle ground views are of an open field bordered by mature vegetation along the Kenilworth Greenway. Views into the background are of trees, although largely filtered by the vegetation along the Kenilworth Greenway.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 106) the view is considered to remain as per winter due to the open character of the track and field.

Viewpoint 282.2.007: View south from residences along the B4101 Waste Lane

Due to restricted access the image is taken from B4101 Waste Lane and is considered to be similar to that from the receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same angle and the landscape elements are similar. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the increased elevation from upper storey windows and proximity of garden vegetation.

Figure 107: Viewpoint 282.2.007: Winter view Date taken: 7 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 108: Viewpoint 282.2.007: Summer view Date taken: 14 June 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 107) is likely to be characterised by the B4101 Waste Lane and adjacent vegetation. Fields form part of middle ground views. In the background views are of mature vegetation along the Kenilworth Greenway.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 108) the vegetation along B4101 is likely to screen views of the middle ground and background of the view.

Viewpoint 282.2.008: View south-west from residences along Hodgett's Lane

Due to restricted access the image is taken from PRoW (footpath) W182 and is considered to be similar to that from the receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because the landscape elements are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the increased elevation from the residences.

Figure 109: Viewpoint 282.2.008: Winter view Date taken: 7 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 110: Viewpoint 282.2.008: Summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 109) is characterised by garden vegetation in the foreground of the view. Mature vegetation along the Kenilworth Greenway is in the middle ground of the view. The background of the view is largely screened by this vegetation, with views of fields and Little Poors Wood.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 110) the vegetation in the middle ground of the view almost entirely screens views of the background of the view.

Viewpoint 282.2.009: View north-east from Little Beanit Farm

Due to restricted access the image is taken from PRoW (footpath) M184 and is considered to be similar to that from the receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because the landscape elements are similar. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the agricultural buildings within the view.

Figure 111: Viewpoint 282.2.009: Winter view Date taken: 7 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 112: Viewpoint 282.2.009: Summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 111) is characterised by fields and agricultural elements within the foreground of the view. In the middle ground views are of vegetation along the Kenilworth Greenway and the B4101 Waste Lane. Open fields are visible in the background of the view, although almost entirely screened by the vegetation in the middle ground.

Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 112) the vegetation along the Kenilworth Greenway and the B4101 Waste Lane further screens views of the background.

Night-time

At night, the middle ground is lit by vehicles on the B4101 Waste Lane, although this is largely filtered by intervening vegetation.

Viewpoint 282.2.010: View north-east from residences along the B4101 Waste Lane

Due to restricted access the image is taken from B4101 Waste Lane and is considered to be similar to that from the receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same angle and the landscape elements are similar. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the increased elevation from upper storey windows and proximity of garden vegetation.

Figure 113: Viewpoint 282.2.010: Winter view Date taken: 7 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 114: Viewpoint 282.2.010: Summer view Date taken: 25 June 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 113) is characterised by garden vegetation and the B4101 Waste Lane, bordered by telegraph poles, in the foreground of the view. Oblique views of fields, the B4101 Waste Lane and mature vegetation along the Kenilworth Greenway and bordering Little Beanit Farm are visible in the middle ground of the view. In the background, the views are of a generally wooded ridge line.

Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 114) foreground vegetation is likely to further screen views towards into the middle ground and background.

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Viewpoint 282.6.012: View north from Little Beanit Farm Holiday Cottages (future baseline)

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

In winter, the view is likely to be characterised by a garden bordered by vegetation along the B4101 Waste Lane and at the top of the Kenilworth Greenway. Views into the middle ground views are likely of the mature vegetation bordering the B4101 Waste Lane. Views into the background are likely to be of fields, although largely filtered by the vegetation in the middle ground of the view.

Summer

In summer the vegetation in the middle ground of the view is likely to further screen views of the background.

Night-time

At night, the middle ground is lit by vehicles on the B4101 Waste Lane, although this is largely filtered by intervening vegetation.

Viewpoint 284.3.004: View south-west from PRoW (footpath) M199

The view is representative of recreational users of the PRoW (footpath) M199. The image is taken from this PRoW looking south-west.

Figure 115: Viewpoint 284.3.004: Winter view Date taken: 13 March 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 116: Viewpoint 284.3.004: Summer view Date taken: 14 June 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

In winter, (Figure 115) foreground is of fields enclosed by timber rail fencing. In the middle ground views are of woodland with and the upper section of a pylon. Views into the background are screened by middle ground vegetation.

Summer

In summer, (Figure 116) the view is considered to remain as per winter due to the vegetation in the middle ground.

Part 3 – Assessment matrices

6 Landscape assessment matrix

Table 2 summarises the assessment of significance for all the LCAs identified within the study area. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2. Non-significant effects (minor or negligible) are summarised in part 4 of this volume. For some LCAs it has been identified that no further assessment is required in one of the assessment years. This is on the basis that, through application of professional judgement, it has been determined that no significant effects would occur and therefore no further assessment has been undertaken.

Table 2: Landscape assessment matrix

Landscape character area	Construction	Operation year 1 (2026)	Operation year 15 (2041)	Operation year 6o (2086)
Stoneleigh Parklands LCA	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
(This LCA is also within CFA ₁₇ Offchurch and Cubbington)				
Bubbenhall Plateau Farmlands LCA	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
(This LCA is also within CFA17 Offchurch and Cubbington)				
Kenilworth Urban LCA	No further assessment required			
Coventry Urban Edge LCA	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
Coventry Rural Fringe LCA	Minor adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
(This LCA is also within CFA23 Balsall Common and Hampton-in-Arden)				
Balsall Common Rural LCA	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
(This LCA is also within CFA23 Balsall Common and Hampton-in-Arden)				

7 Visual assessment matrix

Table 3 summarises the assessment of significance for all the representative viewpoints identified within the study area. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2. Non-significant effects (minor or negligible) are summarised in part 4 of this volume. For some viewpoints it has been identified that no further assessment is required in one of the assessment years/seasons. This is on the basis that, through application of professional judgement, it has been determined that no significant effects would occur and therefore no further assessment has been undertaken. The night time assessment has only been undertaken for residential, hotel, healthcare receptors with a view of proposed continuous lighting during either construction or operation.

Table 3: Visual assessment matrix

Viewpoints		Construction		Operation year 1 (2026)		Operation year 15 (2041)	Operation year 60 (2086)	
		Winter	Night-time	Winter	Summer	Night-time	summer	summer
261.2.001	View north-east from Leicester Lane Cottages	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Moderate Adverse	Minor Adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required
262.3.001	View south-west from PRoW (footpath) W13ob	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required
262.2.003	View south-west from Furzen Hill Farm Cottage	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required
262.2.004	View east and west from Furzen Hill Cottages adjacent the A445 Leicester Lane	Major adverse	Minor adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
263.2.003	View north-east from Stone House Farm	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required
264.2.001	View south-west from Waverley Farm	Negligible	No further assessment required					
264.3.003	View south-west from track (green lane)between Stareton and the A ₄₄₅ Leicester Lane	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate Adverse	Moderate Adverse	No further assessment required	Minor Adverse	Negligible
264.3.004	View south from the Coventry Way, along Stareton Lane	Negligible	No further assessment required					
264.2.005	View south-west from Stareton Park Farm	Minor adverse	No further assessment required					
266.3.001	View south-west from PRoW footpath W171	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required
266.2.002	View south-west from Stareton House	Negligible	No further assessment required					
266.3.003	View south-west from PRoW (bridleway) W157	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required
266.6.005	View west from Abbey Park Business Park	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required
266.2.006	View south from Yew Tree Cottage, Stareton	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required
266.6.007	View south-west from Stoneleigh Business Park (future baseline)	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
267.4.001	View north-east from the B4115 Ashow Road	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required
267.6.002	View north from within Stoneleigh Business Park	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required

Viewpoints		Construction		Operation year 1 (2026)			Operation year 15 (2041)	Operation year 60 (2086)
		Winter	Night-time	Winter	Summer	Night-time	summer	summer
267.2.004	View north from Stoneleigh Abbey	Minor adverse	No further assessment required					
267.2.005	View north-east from Crewe Farm	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required
267.2.006	View north-east from East Lodge and residences on Eastgate within Stoneleigh Business Park	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required
267.6.007	View north-east from Stoneleigh Business Park (future baseline)	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
268.3.001	View south from the PRoW (footpath) W157	Minor adverse	No further assessment required					
268.2.002	View south-west from residences on the southern edge of Stoneleigh	Minor adverse	No further assessment required					
268.3.004	View south-west from PRoW (footpath) W157	Minor adverse	No further assessment required					
268.3.005	View south-west from PRoW (footpath) W158	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
269.3.001	View north-east from PRoW (footpath) K29 (Coventry Way)	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
269.2.002	View north-east from residences along Glasshouse Lane	Negligible	No further assessment required					
269.2.003	View north-east from Crewe Gardens	Negligible	No further assessment required					
269.3.005	View north-east from Kenilworth Golf Course (future baseline)	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required
270.2.003	View west from Kingswood Farmhouse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required
270.2.005	View south-west from Four Winds	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required
270.2.006	View south-west from Kingswood	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required			
270.2.007	View south from residences along Dalehouse Lane	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required			
271.2.001	View east from Dale House Farm	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse
271.2.002	View north from Millburn Grange Farm	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
271.2.003	View north-east from residences along Highland Road	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required
271.2.004	View north-east from residences along Whitehead Drive	Minor Adverse	No further assessment required					
272.2.001	View south-west from residences along Stoneleigh Road, including Sevenacres Farmhouse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required					

Viewpoints		Construction		Operation year 1 (2026)			Operation year 15 (2041)	Operation year 60 (2086)
		Winter	Night-time	Winter	Summer	Night-time	summer	summer
272.2.003	View south from residences in Beverley Drive	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required			
273.2.001	View north from residences in Crackley Crescent	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required
273.3.002	View north from PRoW (bridleway) W164	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
273.3.004	View north from PRoW (bridleway) W165x	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required
273.2.005	View north-east from residences in Arborfields Close and Redthorne Grove	Minor Adverse	No further assessment required					
273.3.008	View north from the Coventry Way Overbridge	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
273.2.009	View north from residences in Laneham Place adjacent the Coventry Way	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required
274.2.001	View south from Oak Tree Cottage	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required
274.4.002	View south-west from the A429 Kenilworth Road	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required
274.4.005	View south-west from Cryfield Grange Road	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
274.2.007	View south-west from residences along the A429 Kenilworth Road	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required
274.2.008	View south-west from residences along Cryfield Grange Road	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required
275.2.001	View north-east from Birches Wood Farm	Major Adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
275.2.002	View north from Spring Farm	Negligible	No further assessment required					
276.3.001	View east from PRoW (bridleway) W165x	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
277.2.001	View north-west from residences in Rye Meadow	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
277.2.003	View north-east from residences adjacent Red Lane	Minor adverse	No further assessment required					
277.2.005	View north-east from residences adjacent Red Lane	Minor adverse	No further assessment required					
277.3.006	View north-east from the Kenilworth Greenway (part of the Coventry Way)	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse
277.3.007	View north-west from PRoW footpath W168	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major Adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse
278.2.001	View south from South Hurst Farmhouse and South Hurst	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required

Viewpoints		Construction		Operation year 1 (2026)			Operation year 15 (2041)	Operation year 60 (2086)
		Winter	Night-time	Winter	Summer	Night-time	summer	summer
278.2.002	View south from Hurst Farm	Minor Adverse	No further assessment required					
278.6.003	View south-west from Pools Cottages adjacent Crackley Lane	Minor Adverse	No further assessment required					
278.6.005	View south-west from the University of Warwick adjacent Scarman Road	Negligible	No further assessment required					
278.3.007	View south-west from PRoW (byway) W166y	Minor Adverse	No further assessment required					
279.2.001	View north-east from residences along Red Lane	Negligible	No further assessment required					
279.2.003	View north-east from Le Van House on Red Lane and Two Oaks Nursery	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required
279.2.004	View north-east from residences along Cromwell Lane and Red Lane	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
279.3.006	View north-west from Kenilworth Greenway (part of the Coventry Way)	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required
280.3.001	View south-west from PRoW (footpath) W168a	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse
280.2.002	View south from residences on Cromwell Lane	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required
280.3.004	View south from PRoW (footpath) W168	Minor adverse	No further assessment required					
280.2.005	View south-west from residences along Westwood Heath Road	Minor adverse	No further assessment required					
280.2.006	View south-west from residences along Westwood Heath Road	Minor adverse	No further assessment required					
280.2.009	View south from residences along Cromwell Lane	Minor adverse	No further assessment required					
280.3.010	View south from PRoW (footpath) W168b	Minor adverse	No further assessment required					
280.2.011	View south-west from junction of Ten Shillings Drive and Westwood Heath Road	Minor adverse	No further assessment required					
280.2.012	View south from Bockendon Grange	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
281.3.003	View north from PRoW (footpath) M187	Minor adverse	No further assessment required					
282.2.001	View south-west from residences on Hodgett's Lane	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
282.3.002	View south-west from PRoW (footpath) M188	Minor Adverse	No further assessment required					
282.3.004	View south from PRoW (footpath) M201	Minor Adverse	No further assessment required					

Viewpoints		Construction		Operation year 1 (2026)			Operation year 15 (2041)	Operation year 60 (2086)
		Winter	Night-time	Winter	Summer	Night-time	summer	summer
282.3.006	View south-west from PRoW (footpath) M186	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
282.2.007	View south from residences along B4101 Waste Lane	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required			
282.2.008	View south-west from residences along Hodgett's Lane	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
282.2.009	View north-east from Little Beanit Farm	Major adverse	Negligible	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
282.2.010	View north-east from residences along the B4101 Waste Lane	Minor adverse	No further assessment required					
282.6.012	View north from Little Beanit Holiday Homes (future baseline)	Major adverse	Negligible	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
284.3.004	View south-west from PRoW footpath M199	Minor Adverse	No further assessment required					

Part 4 – Schedule of non-significant effects

8 Temporary effects arising during construction

Due to the scale of the construction activities, works would be highly visible in many locations and would have the potential to give rise to significant effects which cannot be mitigated. This is commonplace with construction of major infrastructure projects, but it should be noted that these effects are temporary in nature and relate to the peak construction phase. Effects during other phases of works are likely to be less due to less construction equipment being required at the time and a reduced intensity of construction activity.

8.2 Landscape assessment

Table 4 summarises the assessment for all the LCAs identified within the study area, which are considered to experience non-significant effects (minor or negligible) during construction of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2.

Table 4: Schedule of non-significant landscape effects during construction

Landscape character area	Description of effect
Stoneleigh Parklands LCA	Significant affect: refer to Volume 2.
(This LCA is also within CFA17 Offchurch and Cubbington)	
Bubbenhall Plateau Farmlands LCA	Significant affect: refer to Volume 2.
(This LCA is also within CFA17 Offchurch and Cubbington)	
Kenilworth Urban LCA	No further assessment required.
Coventry Urban Edge LCA	The construction elements will be situated in a localised section of the LCA which is likely to enable local enclosure to the works, with construction plant including cranes constructing the Burton Green porous portal. Therefore, it is considered that the tranquillity will be discernibly adversely affected at a local level. This is considered to result in a minor loss to one or more of the key characteristics of the LCA. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.
	The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area will result in a minor adverse effect due to the construction elements being at slight variance to the LCA.
Coventry Rural Fringe LCA	Significant affect: refer to Volume 2.
(This LCA is also within CFA23 Balsall Common and Hampton-in-Arden)	
Balsall Common Rural LCA	Significant affect: refer to Volume 2.
(This LCA is also within CFA23 Balsall Common and Hampton-in-Arden)	

8.3 Visual assessment

Table 5 summarises the assessment for all the representative viewpoints identified within the study area, which are considered to experience non-significant effects (minor or negligible) during construction of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2. The construction assessment has been undertaken during winter, in line with best practice guidance, to ensure a robust assessment. However, in some cases, visibility of construction activities may be reduced during summer when vegetation, if present in a view, will be in leaf.

Table 5: Schedule of non-significant visual effects during construction

Viewpoint	Description of effect
261.2.001: View north-east from Leicester Lane Cottages	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
	At night, the continuous lighting of the A445 Leicester Lane overbridge satellite compound will be viewed alongside vehicle lighting on the A445 Leicester Lane and partially filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is low and the effect minor adverse.

Viewpoint	Description of effect							
262.2.003 View south-west from Furzen Hill Farm Cottage	In winter the cranes constructing the D2213 Coventry Road overbridge and machinery and works associated with the breaking up of the redundant Coventry Road will be visible in the background and largely filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.							
	The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.							
264.2.004 View east and west from Furzen Hill Cottage adjacent to the	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.							
A445 Leicester Lane	At night, the continuous lighting of the A445 Leicester Lane overbridge satellite compound will be viewed obliquely and alongside vehicle lighting on the A445 Leicester Lane. Therefore the magnitude of change is low and the effect minor adverse.							
264.2.001 View south-west from Waverley Farm	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing with the A445 Leicester Lane overbridge and B4113 Stoneleigh Road green overbridge will be in the background of the view and an inconspicuous element. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.							
	The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.							
264.3.004 View south from the Coventry Way, along Stareton Lane	In winter, the visible elements of the construction activity will be the upper sections of cranes constructing the A445 Leicester Lane overbridge. This activity will be located in background views and is considered to be an inconspicuous element within the wider panoramic view. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.							
	The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.							
264.2.005 View south-west from Stareton Park Farm	In winter, the visible elements of the construction activity will be construction plant on Stareton Lane and temporary traffic measures will be in the foreground of the view. This will be characteristic of the views of vehicles. The upper sections of the cranes constructing the B4113 Stoneleigh Road green overbridge will be located in the background of the view. This will largely filtered by intervening vegetation and therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.							
	The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.							
266.2.002 View south-west from Stareton House	In winter, the construction plant on Stareton lane will be visible in the middle ground of the view, although largely filtered by vegetation in the foreground. This activity is considered to be characteristic of existing views of vehicles. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.							
	The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.							
266.6.005 View west from Abbey Park Business Park	In winter the construction of the Stoneleigh Park retaining wall within the fields to the west of the A445 Leicester Lane will be visible in the background of the view, although largely filtered by intervening vegetation. Views will include the removal of woodland. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.							
	The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect							
266.2.006 View south from Yew Tree Cottage, Stareton	In winter, the construction of the Stoneleigh Park retaining wall across the fields to the west of the A445 Leicester Lane will be visible in the background of the view and largely filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.							
	The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse.							
267.6.002 View north from within Stoneleigh Business Park	In winter the upper sections of the cranes constructing the River Avon viaduct and the Stoneleigh Park accommodation overbridge and the construction plant on the haul roads will be visible in the middle ground of the view and partially filtered by the intervening built form and viewed in the context of existing vertical elements within the business park such as the telecommunications masts. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be medium.							
	The medium magnitude of change assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.							
267.2.004 View north from Stoneleigh Abbey	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the River Avon viaduct and Stoneleigh Park accommodation overbridge will be visible in the middle ground of the view above the intervening buildings and vegetation. This activity will be viewed against existing vertical elements within the business park and largely filtered by intervening elements. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.							
	The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.							
268.3.001 View south from the PRoW (footpath) W157	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the River Avon viaduct and the Stoneleigh Park accommodation overbridge will be visible in background views above the woodland. These vertical elements are considered to be characteristic of the views of telecommunication masts, therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.							
	The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.							
268.2.002 View south-west from residences on the southern edge of Stoneleigh	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the River Avon viaduct and the Stoneleigh Park accommodation overbridge will be visible in the background of the view, above the woodland. These vertical elements are considered to be characteristic of the views of telecommunication masts, therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.							
	The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.							
268.3.004 View south-west from PRoW (footpath) W157	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the River Avon viaduct and the Stoneleigh Park accommodation overbridge will be visible in the background of the view. They will be a minor alteration to the views of a wooded ridge line. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.							
	The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.							

Viewpoint	Description of effect		
269.2.002 View north-east from residences along Glasshouse Lane	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the River Avon viaduct, the B4115 Ashow Road and A46 Kenilworth bypass overbridges will be visible in background and largely filtered by intervening vegetation along Glasshouse Lane and largely inconspicuous within the view. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.		
	The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.		
269.2.003 View north-east from Crewe Gardens	In winter, the visible elements of the construction activity are likely to be the upper sections of cranes associated with the A46 Kenilworth bypass overbridge. This element will be located in background views and largely filtered by intervening vegetation and built form within the farmyard and largely inconspicuous within the view. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible		
	The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect,		
270.2.003 View west from Kingswood Farmhouse	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2		
	At night, the lighting the continuous lighting of the A46 Kenilworth Bypass overbridge will be visible in the middle ground of the view, although partially filtered by foreground vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is low and the effect minor adverse.		
270.2.006 View south-west from Kingswood	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the A46 Kenilworth Bypass overbridge will be visible in the background view above the intervening elements. As the cranes will be viewed against the built form within the view the magnitude of change is low.		
	The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.		
271.2.003 View north-east from residences along Highland Road	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2		
	At night, the continuous lighting of the Finham Brook viaduct satellite compound will be largely filtered by intervening vegetation and in the middle ground of the view. Therefore the magnitude of change is low and the effect minor adverse.		
271.2.004 View north-east from residences along Whitehead Drive	In winter the upper sections of cranes constructing Finham Brook viaduct and Dalehouse Lane overbridge will be visible in the background of the view and largely filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.		
	The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.		
272.2.001 View south-west from residences along Stoneleigh Road, including Sevenacres Farmhouse	In winter, the cranes constructing the Coventry – Leamington rail overbridge and Millburn Grange farm accommodation overbridge will be visible in the background of the view, although largely filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.		
	The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.		
272.2.002 View south-west from New Era Farm	In winter, the visible elements of the construction activity are likely to be almost entirely obscured by intervening vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect due to no perceptible deterioration or improvement within the existing view.		
272.2.003 View south from residences in Beverley Drive	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the Coventry-Leamington rail overbridge and Millburn Grange farm accommodation overbridge will be visible in the background of the view and largely filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.		
	The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.		
273.2.005 View north-east from residences in Arborfields Close and Redthorne Grove	In winter, upper sections of cranes constructing the Coventry – Leamington rail overbridge and Millburn Grange farm accommodation overbridge will be visible in the background of the view and largely filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is low.		
	The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect due to the discernible deterioration in the existing view.		
273.2.009 View north from residences in Laneham Place adjacent the Coventry Way	In winter, the visible elements of the construction activity are likely to be the works and machinery including cranes, associated with the Cranley Brook viaduct and associated cutting. These elements will be located in middle ground and background views and largely filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.		
	The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect due to the discernible deterioration in the existing view.		
275.2.002 View north from Spring Farm	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the Crackley Lane overbridge will be visible in the background of the view and as an inconspicuous element within the wider view. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.		
	The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.		
277.2.003 View north-east from residences adjacent Red Lane	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the Crackley Lane overbridge will be visible in the background of the view and viewed as one of a series of components within the wider panoramic view. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.		
	The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.		

Viewpoint	Description of effect
277.2.005 View north-east from residences adjacent Red Lane	In winter, upper sections of cranes constructing the Crackley Lane overbridge will be visible in the background of the view and viewed as one of a series of components within the wider panoramic view. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.
	The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect
278.2.002 View south from Hurst Farm	In winter, the construction of the track and track bed, earthworks and areas of new planting will be visible in the background of the view, although largely filtered by intervening vegetation and built form. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.
	The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.
278.6.003 View south-west from Pools Cottages adjacent Crackley Lane	In winter the upper sections of cranes constructing the Burton Green green tunnel porous portal will be visible in the background of the view. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.
	The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.
278.6.005 View south-west from Pools Cottages adjacent Crackley Lane	In winter the upper sections of cranes constructing the Burton Green green tunnel porous portal will be visible in the background of the view views and largely filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.
278.3.007 View south-west from PRoW (byway) W166y	In winter upper sections of cranes constructing the Burton Green green tunnel porous portal will be visible in the background of the view as one of a series of components within the wider panoramic view. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.
	The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect due to a discernible deterioration in the existing view.
279.2.001 View north-east from residences along Red Lane	In winter the visible elements of the Proposed Scheme will be the upper sections of cranes constructing the Crackley Lane overbridge. These elements will be located in background views above vegetation along the Kenilworth Greenway and will not result in a perceivable deterioration or improvement to the view. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible.
	The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of change will result in a negligible effect.
280.3.004 View south from PRoW (footpath) W168	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the Burton Green tunnel porous portal will be visible in the background of the view and considered to be one of a series of components within the wider panoramic view. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.
	The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.
280.2.005 View south-west from residences along Westwood Heath Road	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the Burton Green porous portal will be visible in background views and viewed as one of a series of components in the view. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.
	The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect due to the discernible deterioration in the existing view.
280.2.006 View south-west from residences along Westwood Heath Road	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the Burton Green porous portal will be visible in background views and viewed as one of a series of components in the view. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.
	The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect due to the discernible deterioration in the existing view.
280.2.009 View south from residences along Cromwell Lane	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the Crackley Lane overbridge. These elements will be located in background views are considered a minor alteration to the view. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.
	The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of change will result in a minor adverse effect.
280.3.010 View south from PRoW (footpath) W168b	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the Burton Green porous portal will be visible in background views and viewed as one of a series of components in the view. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.
	The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse.
280.2.011 View south-west from junction of Ten Shillings Drive and Westwood Heath Road	In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the Burton Green porous portal will be visible in background views and viewed as one of a series of components in the view. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.
	The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse.
281.3.003 View north from PRoW (footpath) M187	In winter the upper sections of cranes constructing the extension to the National Grid Berkswell sub-station will be visible within background views as one of a series of components within the wider panoramic view. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.
	The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.
282.2.009 View north-east from Little Beanit Farm	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2
	At night, the continuous lighting of the B4101 Waste Lane overbridge satellite compound will be largely filtered by intervening vegetation and within the context of traffic on the B4101 Waste Lane. Therefore, the magnitude of change is negligible and the effect negligible.

Viewpoint	Description of effect
282.3.002 View south-west from PRoW (footpath) M188	In winter the upper sections of cranes constructing the Burton Green tunnel porous portal will be located within background views and is considered to be one of a series of components within the wider panoramic view. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.
	The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect due to a discernible deterioration in the existing view.
282.3.004 View south from PRoW (footpath) M201	In winter the upper sections of cranes constructing the extension to the National Grid Berkswell sub-station will be visible within background views as one of a series of components within the wider panoramic view. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.
	The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.
282.2.010 View north-east from residences along the B4101 Waste Lane	In winter the visible elements of the construction activity area likely to be the upper sections of cranes associated with the B4101 Waste Lane overbridge. These elements will be located in the middle ground of the view, and viewed obliquely from the receptor. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.
	The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect due to a discernible deterioration in the existing view.
282.6.012 View north from Little Beanit Farm Holiday Cottages (future baseline)	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2
Daseille)	At night, the continuous lighting of the B4101 Waste Lane overbridge satellite compound will be largely filtered by intervening vegetation and within the context of traffic on the B4101 Waste Lane. Therefore, the magnitude of change is negligible and the effect negligible.
284.3.004 View south-west from PRoW (footpath) M199	In winter the upper sections of cranes constructing the B4101 Waste Lane overbridge will be visible in the background of the views and considered to be one of a series of components within the wider panoramic view. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.
	The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect due to a discernible deterioration in the existing view.

9 Permanent effects arising during operation

9.1 Landscape assessment

Table 6 summarises the assessment for all the LCAs identified within the study area, which are considered to experience non-significant effects (minor or negligible) during the operation of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The year 15 and year 60 assessments take into account the further integration of the Proposed Scheme into the landscape following greater maturity of the proposed planting. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2.

Table 6: Schedule of non-significant landscape effects during operation

Landscape character area	Description of effect — operation year 1 (2026)	Description of effect — operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
Stoneleigh Parklands LCA	Significant affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
(This LCA is also within CFA17 Offchurch and Cubbington)			
Bubbenhall Plateau Farmlands LCA	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
(This LCA is also within CFA17 Offchurch and Cubbington)			
Kenilworth Urban LCA	No further assessment required as the Proposed Scheme is not within this LCA.	No further assessment required as the Proposed Scheme is not within this LCA.	No further assessment required as the Proposed Scheme is not within this LCA.
Coventry Urban Edge LCA	The Proposed Scheme will introduce a realigned section of the Kenilworth Greenway on embankment and localised reduction in vegetation. It will also introduce an addition electrical sub-station. These elements are considered to be a minor alteration to the existing baseline and introduction of new features that are largely inconspicuous. As the high speed trains are in tunnel the tranquillity of the LCA is not considered to be affected. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area will result in a minor adverse effect.	By year 15, the realigned Kenilworth Greenway is considered to be compatible with the existing character. Therefore, the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	By year 60, the realigned Kenilworth Greenway is considered to be compatible with the existing character. Therefore, the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.
Coventry Rural Fringe LCA (This LCA is also within CFA23 Balsall Common and Hampton-in-Arden)	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
Balsall Common Rural LCA (This LCA is also within CFA23 Balsall Common and Hampton-in-Arden)	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	The Proposed Scheme will introduce a new high speed infrastructure within a localised extent of the LCA. The scale of the Proposed Scheme is small as is considered to discernibly adversely alter the tranquillity. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.

9.2 Visual assessment

Table 7 summarises the assessment for all the representative viewpoints identified within the study area, which are considered to experience non-significant effects (minor or negligible) during operation of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The year 15 and year 60 assessments take into account how greater maturity of proposed planting may further screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2.

Table 7: Schedule of non-significant visual effects during operation

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect — operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 6o (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
261.2.001 View north-east from Leicester Lane Cottages	Significant affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer, foreground garden vegetation will partially filter views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	By year 15 of operation, the planting along the embankment of the A445 will have established. The views will alter from the Year 1 assessment as the discernible deterioration in the view will be almost entirely obscured by this intervening vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect due no perceptible improvement or deterioration in the view.	No further assessment required.
262.3.001 View south-west from PRoW footpath W130b	In winter, the visible elements of the Proposed Scheme will be the new planting over the redundant and broken out Coventry Road and to the south of the coniferous woodland block. These elements will be located in foreground, middle ground and background views and are considered to be largely characteristic of the existing view. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	In summer, the view is considered to remain as per winter, due to the open character of the fields in the foreground. Therefore, there will be no change to the assessment during summer.	In summer, compared to the findings of the Year 1 assessment, the planting over the broken out Coventry Road and to the south of the coniferous plantation will have established. This will aid in integrating the new planting with the existing characteristics of the view. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect due to no perceptible deterioration or improvement in the existing view.	No further assessment required.
262.2.003 View south-west from Furzen Hill Farm Cottage	In winter, the visible elements of the Proposed Scheme will be the new planting adjacent the redundant Coventry Road and the coniferous woodland block. These elements will be located in the background views and largely filtered by intervening built form or vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	In summer, foreground vegetation is likely to further screen views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of change is negligible giving rise to a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
262.2.004 View east and west from Furzen Hill Cottages adjacent the A445 Leicester Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer, compared to the findings of the Year 1 assessment, the planting adjacent the receptor and the on the areas of re-graded landform will have established. The views will alter from the Year 1 assessment as the change will be largely filtered by this intervening vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect due to the discernible deterioration in the existing view.	By year 60 of operation, the planting will have matured. The views will alter from the Year 15 assessment as the discernible deterioration in the view will be almost entirely obscured by this intervening vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect due no perceptible improvement or deterioration in the view.
263.2.003 View north-east from Stone House Farm	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer, views are likely to be largely filtered by intervening mature vegetation in the foreground. Therefore, the magnitude of change is low giving rise to a minor adverse effect.	In summer, compared to the findings of the Year 1 assessment, the planting will almost entirely obscure the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect due to no perceptible deterioration or improvement in the existing view.	No further assessment required.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
264.3.003 View south-west from Green Lane between Stareton and the A445 Leicester Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer, compared to the findings of the Year 1 assessment, the planting in the foreground will have established. This will aid in gapping up the existing hedgerows along the green lane and filtering views of the auto-transformer station. Therefore, the views of the Proposed Scheme will be largely filtered by intervening vegetation but will remain of the overhead line electrifications between the substation and overhead line equipment. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect due to the discernible deterioration in the existing view.	By year 60 the new planting and existing vegetation is considered to almost entirely obscure the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect due to no perceptible deterioration or improvement in the existing view.
266.3.001 View south-west from PRoW (footpath) W171	In winter, the visible elements of the Proposed Scheme will be the boundary fencing adjacent the cutting, and the realigned B4113 Stoneleigh Road. These elements are considered characteristic of the existing view of the Stoneleigh Business Park and the road, and will partially filtered by intervening vegetation along the River Avon. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	In summer, vegetation within the view will almost entirely obscure views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible, giving rise to a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
266.3.003 View south-west from PRoW (bridleway) W157	In winter the vegetation along the River Avon will largely filter views of regraded landform. Although a discernible change, the landform will be viewed in context of the fields in the foreground. Therefore, the magnitude of change is low. The view of the Proposed Scheme form this location during operation is illustrated on the photomontage shown in Figure LV-01-117 (Volume 2, CFA18 Map Book). The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	In summer the vegetation along the River Avon, within the middle ground of the view will screen views the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
266.6.005 View west from Abbey Park Business Park	In winter, the visible elements of the Proposed Scheme will be the loss of woodland and regraded landform within the fields. These elements will be located in the background of the view and largely filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	In summer, intervening vegetation is likely to further filter views towards the Proposed Scheme, therefore the magnitude of change will be negligible and the effect negligible.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
266.2.006 View south from Yew Tree Cottage, Stareton	In winter, the raised earthworks, loss of woodland and boundary fencing are likely to visible in the background of the view. These elements will be largely filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	During summer, the intervening vegetation within the view is likely to almost entirely obscure views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be negligible and the effect negligible.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
266.6.007 View south-west from Stoneleigh Business Park	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer, compared to the findings of the year 1 assessment, the planting on the earthworks of the Stoneleigh Park retaining wall will largely reflect the existing views of the vegetation bordering the business park. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the vegetation will almost entirely obscure the Proposed Scheme and be characteristic of the existing views of mature vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.
267.4.001 View north-east from the B4115 Ashow Road	In winter the new planting on the embankment of the realigned road and the stopped up existing B4115 Ashow Road will be visible in the foreground and middle ground of the view. This is considered to largely reflect existing views of the vegetated roadside. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect	During summer the view is considered to remain as per winter due to the limited growth of the planting along the road. Therefore, the magnitude of change will remain low and the effect unchanged.	In summer, compared to the findings of the year 1 assessment, the planting on the embankments will have established. This is considered to be largely characteristic of the existing view from the receptor. Therefore, the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.
267.6.002 View north from within Stoneleigh Business Park	In winter, the raised earthworks and the new planting on these will be visible in the middle ground of the view. These elements will be partially filtered by intervening built form And set against existing views of mature vegetation bordering the park. Therefore the magnitude of change is low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	During summer, the view is considered to remain as per winter. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain negligible and the effect will be unchanged.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
267.2.005 View north-east from Crewe Farm	In winter, the visible elements of the Proposed Scheme are likely to be the realigned B4115 Ashow Road crossing the fields with new planting on the embankments. These elements will be in middle ground of the view and are considered to be largely characteristic of the existing view from the receptor. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	During summer the view is considered to remain as per winter due to the open character of the fields in the foreground and middle ground. Therefore, the magnitude of change will remain low and the effect unchanged.	In summer, compared to the findings of the year 1 assessment, the planting adjacent the realigned B4115 Ashow Road will have established. This will aid in largely reflecting the character of existing views. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.
267.2.006: View north-east from East Lodge and residences on Eastgate within Stoneleigh Business Park	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Foreground vegetation is likely to largely filter the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of change will result in a minor adverse effect.	By year 15 the vegetation will almost entirely obscure views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.
267.6.007: View north-east from Stoneleigh Business Park	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer, compared to the findings of the year 1 assessment, the planting along the raised earthworks will be largely characteristic of the vegetation bordering the business park. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the vegetation will almost entirely obscure the Proposed Scheme and reflect existing views of the mature vegetation bordering the business park. Therefore, the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect due to no perceptible deterioration or improvement in the existing view.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
268.3.005 View south-west from PRoW (footpath) W158	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer compared to the year 15 findings, the planting within the middle ground will have matured. The views will alter from the year 15 assessment as the views of the River Avon viaduct, approach embankments and overhead line equipment will only be visible within a narrow extent of the view, crossing the River Avon. This will remain a discernible deterioration in the view of a predominantly vegetated ridge line. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.
269.3.001 View north-east from PRoW (footpath) K29 (Coventry Way)	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer compared to the year 15 findings, the planting within the foreground and middle ground will have established. The views will alter from the year 15 assessment as the views of the extent of cutting and footpath K29 overbridge will be largely filtered. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.
269.3.005: View north-east from Kenilworth Golf Course (future baseline)	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer the vegetation enclosing the golf course is considered to largely filter views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	Compared to year 1 the boundary vegetation will almost entirely obscure views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.
270.2.003 View west from Kingswood Farmhouse	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	In summer views will be largely filtered by the vegetation in the foreground of the view. Therefore the magnitude of change is low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	By year 15 the new planting adjacent the top of the cutting within the fields will have established and will largely screen views of the footpath K29 overbridge. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.
270.2.005 View south-west from Four Winds	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	During summer, the foreground garden vegetation is likely to largely filter views towards the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, there magnitude of change will be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	In summer, compared to the findings of the Year 1 assessment, the planting within the fields will have established to aid in almost entirely obscuring views of the embankments along Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 6o (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
270.2.006 View south-west from Kingswood	In winter, the visible elements of the Proposed Scheme are likely to be the new planting within the fields in the background of the view. This element is considered to be largely characteristic of existing views fields and agricultural land use. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
270.2.007 View south from residences along Dalehouse Lane	In winter, the visible elements of the Proposed Scheme are likely to be the new carriageway along Dalehouse Lane. This element will be located in middle ground views and largely filtered by vegetation in the foreground of the view. This new carriageway will be on the same alignment and width as the existing lane and is therefore considered to be largely characteristic of the existing site when viewed from the receptor. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
271.2.002 View north from Millburn Grange	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer, compared to the findings of the year 1 assessment, the planting within the middle ground will have established. The views will alter from the Year 1 assessment by the Proposed Scheme being largely filtered by intervening vegetation and built form. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	In summer, compared to the findings of the year 15 assessment, the planting within the middle ground will have matured. The views will alter from the year 15 assessment by the Proposed Scheme being largely almost entirely obscured by intervening vegetation and built form. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.
271.2.003 View north-east from residences along Highland Road	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer intervening vegetation is likely to largely filter views of the raised earthworks. Therefore, the magnitude of change is low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	During summer intervening vegetation is likely to almost entirely obscure view of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.
272.2.003 View south from residences in Beverley Drive	In winter, the visible elements of the Proposed Scheme are likely to be the new planting between the A429 Kenilworth Road and the Coventry to Leamington Spa Line. This element will be located in middle ground views and is considered to be largely characteristic of existing views from the receptor. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect — operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
273.2.001 View north from residences in Crackley Crescent	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer, foreground vegetation will largely screen views of the realigned Canley Brook. Therefore, the magnitude of change is low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	During summer intervening vegetation is likely to almost entirely obscure view of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.
273.3.002 View north from PRoW (bridleway) W164	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 60, the new planting will have matured and integrated the realigned Canley Brook within the landscape. The planting will also reduce the extent of the Canley Brook viaduct within the overall field of view, although this will remain a discernible deterioration in the view. Therefore the magnitude of change will be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.
273.3.004 View north from PRoW (bridleway) W165x	In winter, the visible elements of the Proposed Scheme will be the new planting in the foreground of the view and the boundary fence line in the middle ground of the view. These elements will be a discernible change to the existing view; therefore the magnitude of change is low. The view of the Proposed Scheme from this location during operation is illustrated on the photomontage shown in Figure LV-01-119 (Volume 2, CFA18 Map Book). The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	As the new planting will not have established fully, open views will remain as per winter. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain low and the effect minor adverse.	By year 15 the planting will have established and almost entirely screen views of the boundary fence. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.
273.3.008 View north from the Coventry Way overbridge	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer, compared to the findings of the year 1 assessment, the planting in the middle ground will have established. This will aid in largely integrating the earthworks, and reflecting the existing character. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	In summer the new planting will have established and largely replicate the existing views. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.
273.2.009 View north from residences in Laneham Place adjacent the Coventry Way	The loss of vegetation from Crackley Wood will be a minor alteration to a key characteristic of the view. Therefore the magnitude of change is low, The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high	In summer the intervening vegetation will largely filter views of the loss of woodland. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
274. 2.001 View south from Oak Tree Cottage	sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect. In winter, the realigned PRoW will be visible crossing the fields. This will be a minor alteration to the existing view. Therefore the magnitude of change is low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect. The vegetation in the foreground will almost entirely screen views of the realigned PRoW. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.

Viewpoint	Description of effect — operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 6o (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
274.4.002 View south-west from the A429 Kenilworth Road	In winter the visible elements of the Proposed Scheme will be the reduction in hedgerows within fields and new fencing. These elements will be located in the middle ground and a discernible deterioration to the view. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The view of the Proposed Scheme from this location during operation is illustrated on the photomontage shown in Figure LV-01-120 (Volume 2, CFA18 Map Book). The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	During summer the view is considered to remain as per winter due to the open character of the A429 Kenilworth Road and limited height of the new planting. Therefore, the Magnitude of change will remain low and the effect unchanged.	In summer, compared to the findings of the year 1 assessment, the planting adjacent the A429 Kenilworth Road will have established. This is considered to be largely characteristic of the existing view from the receptor. Therefore, the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.
274.4.005 View south-west from Cryfield Grange Road	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer, compared to the findings of the year 1 assessment, the planting on the earthworks will have established. This is considered to largely filter views of the boundary fencing and reflect the character of existing views. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	In summer the new planting will have matured and replicate the existing views. Therefore, the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.
274.2.007 View south-west from residences along the A429 Kenilworth Road	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	During summer the foreground vegetation is likely to further screen views towards the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of change is low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	During summer intervening vegetation is likely to almost entirely obscure view of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.
274.2.008 View south-west from residences along Cryfield Grange Road	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	During summer the foreground vegetation is likely to further screen views towards the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of change is low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	During summer intervening vegetation is likely to almost entirely obscure view of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.
275.2.001 View north-east from Birches Wood Farm	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the new planting will have established to largely filter views of the new boundary planting and reflect the character of existing views. Therefore the magnitude of change will be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the new planting will largely reflect the character of the existing views. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect — operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 6o (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
276.3.001 View east from PRoW (bridleway) W165x	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer, compared to the year 1 findings, the planting within the middle ground will have matured. The views will alter from the year 1 assessment as the views of the boundary fencing will be largely filtered. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the new planting will largely reflect the character of the existing views. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.
277.2.001 View north-west from residences in Rye Meadow	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer, compared to the findings of the year 15 assessment the planting on the raised earthworks will have established. This will alter from the year 1 assessment as views of the overhead line equipment and boundary fence line will be largely filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	In summer, compared to the findings of the year 15 assessment the planting matured and integrate the Proposed Scheme into the existing character of the views. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assess alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.
278.2.001 View south from South Hurst Farmhouse and residence South Hurst	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Intervening vegetation within the foreground of the view will largely filter views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	In summer compared to the year 1 assessment the planting within the fields in the middle ground of the view will have established. This will alter from the year 1 assessment by almost entirely obscure views of the Proposed Scheme in the background of the view. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.
279.2.003 View north-east from Le Van House on Red Lane and Two Oaks Nursery	In winter, the visible elements of the Proposed Scheme will be the access road to the porous portal and the embankment of the diverted Kenilworth Greenway with new planting. These elements will be located within the middle ground of the view and largely filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	In summer, foreground vegetation is likely to further screen views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of changes is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assess alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
279.2.004 View north-east from residences along Cromwell Lane and Red Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer compared to the year 1 findings, the planting within the middle ground along the embankment of the diverted Kenilworth Greenway will have established. The views will alter from the year 1 assessment by being largely characteristic of existing views. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	During summer intervening vegetation is likely to almost entirely obscure view of the Proposed Scheme and replicate the character of existing views. Therefore, the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect — operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
279.3.006 View north-west from the Kenilworth Greenway	In winter, the realigned Kenilworth Greenway and new planting will be visible in the foreground and middle ground of the view. As the planting will be newly planted it will not reflect the mass of the existing mature vegetation, although will be characteristic of the view. Therefore the magnitude of change is low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	Due to the proximity of Proposed Scheme and the lack of intervening elements the magnitude of change is considered to remain low and the effect unchanged.	In winter, establishment of the new planting will largely reflect the existing character of the view. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect due to no perceptible deterioration or improvement in the existing view.	No further assessment required.
280.2.002 View south from residences on Cromwell Lane	In winter, a reduction in vegetation along the Kenilworth Greenway will create more open views of properties apparent in the middle ground. These elements will be largely characteristic of existing views, although a discernible deterioration due to the reduction in vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The view of the Proposed Scheme from this location during operation is illustrated on the photomontage shown in Figure LV-01-122 (Volume 2, CFA18 Map Book). The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	During summer intervening vegetation is likely to further screen views towards the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
280.2.012 View south from Bockendon Grange	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	During summer intervening vegetation is likely to largely filter views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of change is low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the new planting will have established to reflect the character of existing views. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.
282.2.001 View south-west from residences on Hodgett's Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer compared to the year 1 findings, the planting along the Kenilworth Greenway will have established and largely reflect the existing character. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	In summer compared to the year 15 findings, the planting will have matured along the Kenilworth Greenway and reflect the character of existing views. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.
282.3.006 View south-west from PRoW (footpath) M186	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer, compared to the findings of the year 1 assessment, the planting in the middle ground will have established. This will aid in largely filtering views of the changes to the landform and overhead line equipment. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	In summer, compared to the findings of the year 15 assessment, the planting will have matured and reflect the existing character of vegetation in the middle ground of the view. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect — operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 6o (2086)
	Winter	Summer	summer	summer
282.2.007 View south from residences along Waste Lane	In winter the visible elements of the Proposed Scheme will entirely reflect the existing character of the B4101 Waste Lane. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor is likely to result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
282.2.008 View south-west from residences along Hodgett's Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	The new planting will have established and replicate existing views of vegetation along the Kenilworth Greenway. Therefore the magnitude of change is low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	By year 60, the new planting will have established and be largely characteristic of existing view. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.
282.2.009 View north-east from Little Beanit Farm	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	By year 15 the new planting will largely filter views. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the new planting will reflect existing views. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.
282.6.012 View north from Little Beanit Holiday Cottages (future baseline)	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the new planting will largely filter views. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the new planting will reflect existing views. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.